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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Ghats, Dâks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
† CARTHAGE	5987	J. R. Landon 1st Jan.
B.M. ORIENTAL	6284	W. H. Moule 8th ,,
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes 15th ,,
B.M.I. EGYPT	6000	R. F. Briscoe 22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole 28th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7058	W. B. Andrews 5th Feb.
BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes 12th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5987	J. R. Landon 19th ,,
B.M. PENINSULAR	5987	W. A. Wheler 26th ,,
SHANNON	4189	F. Cole 8th Mar.
B.M.I. EGYPT	6000	R. F. Briscoe 12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5987	J. R. Landon 19th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7058	W. B. Andrews 26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole 2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	6284	W. H. Moule 9th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5987	J. R. Landon 16th ,,
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	5987	W. A. Wheler 23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole 30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	6000	R. F. Briscoe 7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5987	J. R. Landon 14th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7058	W. B. Andrews 21st ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole 28th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceeds to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship here to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

F. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

CELEBRATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,146	1st Jan., 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,096	15th Jan., '98.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th Feb., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	21st Jan., 1898.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 27, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	Pizzarello	3,085	6th Jan., '98.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Month Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 985 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 2nd January 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 9, 1897.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta, On or about the
A Steamer	5,254	31st December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd December, 1897. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms, each carefully selected, with special attention to coupling.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows —

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st Jan., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Jan., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or say order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on the 8th Jan., 1898 at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Suez in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 31st Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 31st Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 15th Jan., 1898 calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th December, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SALAZIE	4,256	Paul	Friday, 21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898. Tuesday,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	13th Jan. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HOUSE OF LORDS WHISKY.

PARTIES are Cautioned against Spurious imitations and Cheap Brands of Whisky being sold as supplied to the House of Lords.

The only GENUINE HOUSE of LORDS BULK WHISKY as supplied to that Assembly during the last 18 years, is Saunders Brand in long Black Bottles. It is never shipped in Dumps or clear Bottles.

CRAIGELLACHIE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY Coy., LTD.

R. THORNE & SONS, LD.,

FAMOUS WHISKY DISTILLERS,
GREENOCK AND LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1831.

Thorne's O. B. G. Whisky (in Special shaped Bottles)
THORNE'S BLAIRMORE WHISKY.
Fresh Consignments to Hand.
APPLY TO
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENTS :
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS 1897.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

GROCERY AND PROVISION DEPARTMENT.

This Department is receiving Constant supplies by every through mail steamer from the very best sources. QUALITY and CONDITION of all GOODS GUARANTEED.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FISH		
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality only, 8 oz. single ..... per tin	0 10	0 12
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality only, 18 oz., double ..... per tin	1 1	1 3
Sardines, in Butter, 18 oz., double ..... per tin	1 4	1 7
Sardines, boneless (Teysonneau's 10 oz. ..... per tin	1 0	1 2
Sardines, Smoked, Norwegian, 16 oz. ..... per tin	0 14	1 0
Sardines, Excelsior in Tomatoes	1 3	1 6
Sprats, dried, Crosse and Blackwell's ..... per tin	1 2	1 4
Turbot, fresh ..... per tin	0 14	1 0
Whitebait, real Blackwall, Crosse and Blackwell's ..... per in	1 9	1 12
Yarmouth Bloaters, mild cured, Crosse and Blackwell's large tins ..... per tin	0 15	1 1
GAMMONS—		
In fine condition, just arrived, from 13 to 15lbs ..... per lb.	1 0	1 2
FRENCH BEANS—		
(Haricot Verts), Special brand ... per tin	0 10	0 12
,, ,, ... in bottles	0 14	1 0
FRENCH PLUMS—C. Clark & Co.'s—		
2-lb. Bottles	2 8	2 14
1-lb. Bottles	1 4	1 7
Plums for Stewing ..... per lb.	0 10	0 12
FRUITS FOR DESSERT—		
Figs (Finest Turkey) ..... per tin	1 6	1 9
,, Finest Pulled (when in season)		
Grapes at Xmas ..... per lb.		
Muscatels Raisins ..... 2-lb. box.	2 12	3 2
Muscatels and Almonds ..... ,, ,,	3 8	4 0
FRUITS CRYSTALLIZED AND GLACE—		
Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Figs, Oranges (Green and Golden), Peaches, Pears (Pink and White)	1 6	9
Raspberries		
Assorted Fruits		
Marrons (in Syrup) ..... per bot.	3 8	4 0
FRUITS FOR DESSERTS (in Brandy and Noyeau)—		
Assorted Fruits ..... per bot.	2 14	3 4
Cherries in Brandy. French. ,,	1 8	1 11
Fruits in Noyeau, French .... ,,	2 14	3 4
FRUITS DESSERT (in Syrup)—		
Pears, Thurber's finest packed, per 3lb. tin	1 9	1 12
Peaches	1 9	1 12
Greengages	1 9	1 12
Egg Plums	9	1 12
Cherries	1 12	2 0
Apricots	1 6	1 9
HAMS—		
Finest Irish, from 9 to 16lbs. ....per lb.	1 0	1 2
Do. Yorkshire, from 24 to 30lbs. per lb.	1 2	1 4
HARICOT BEANS ..... per 2 lb. tin	0 11	0 12

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
MACEDOINE, of Vegetable ..... per tin	0 12	0 14
MINCE MEAT ..... in 1 lb. jar	1 2	1 4
PATE DE FOIE GRAS (Goose Liver) Truffled ..... in 1 lb. tin	4 4	4 12
PATE DE FOIE GRAS (Goose Liver) Truffled ..... in 1 lb. tin	2 12	3 2
PEAS, TINNED—		
Peas, Fine, Green, Superior ..... per tin	0 9	0 10
Petit Pois, Surfins (au naturel) ,,	0 12	0 14
Petits Pois, in Bottles ..... per bot.	0 12	0 14
PIES, AND PATES—		
Belgravian Camp, Chicken and Tongue, Turkey and Tongue, Veal and Ham (Poulton Noel's)	1 3	1 6
Glencairn Camp Pie, Turkey and Tongue, Ham and Chicken (Cunningham's) per tin ...	1 8	1 11
	1 0	1 2
RAISINS—		
Saltana ..... per 2 lb. bot.	14	1 0
Valencia ..... ,,	0 14	1 0
SAUSAGES—		
Bologna Sausages, small size (Crosse and Blackwell's ..... per tin	1 12	2 0
Cambridge Sausages (Crosse and Blackwell's) ..... per tin	1 0	1 2
Cambridge Sausages (Poulton and Noel's) ..... per tin	0 14	1 0
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, (Blanchflower's ..... per tin	1 0	1 4
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages small tin (Blanchflower's ..... per tin	0	0 9
Irish Sausages, Matterson's "Shamrock" Brand ..... per tin	0 13	0 15
Moir's Army Rations, No. 2, ... 1-lb. tin	1 2	1 4
Do. do. Sausages. No. 15... per tin	1 4	1 7
Mortadella Sausages ..... ,,	0 12	0 14
Norfolk (Blanchflower's) ..... ,,	0 14	1 0
Oxford Sausages, small size (Crosse and Blackwell's ..... per tin	8	12
Oxford Sausages, large (Crosse and Blackwell's ..... per tin	2 9	2 14
Oxford Sausages, small (Poulton and Noel's) ..... per tin	0 14	1 0
Pork (Crosse and Blackwell's) ... ,,	1 8	1 11
TONGUES—		
American Lunch Tongues, superior ..... per tin	2 8	2 14
Calves' Tongues in Jelly ..... per tin	1 8	1 11
Calves' Tongues do ..... per tin	3 0	3 6
Lunch Sheep Tongues ..... per tin	1 0	1 2
Do. Lambs' Tongues ..... per tin	1 0	1 2
Ox Tongues, dried, in tins (Crosse and Blackwell's), superior ..... each	6 12	7 8
Ox Tongues in Jelly, ready for the table in tins ..... each	8 0	9 0
Ox Tongues, Mayfair, very delicious each	3 12	4 0
Ox Tongues, Mayfair large	4 8	5 0
Do. Prime Pic-Nic ..... per tin	3 2	3 8
Do. Paysandu, small size ,,	2 8	2 14
Sandringham Lunch Tongues ..... ,,	1 3	1 6
Sheep's Tongue, in Tomato Sauce (Poulton and Noel's) ..... ,,	1 8	1 11
TRUFFLES, Bernard's ..... ¼ bot.	1 12	2 0
Do. do. ..... 1-8 bot.	1 0	1 2

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—				Cash Rs. as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra do.	50	do. ,,		9 0
Isabels do.	50	do. ,,		7 8
Exquisitas do.	50	do. ,,		7 0
Princessas (small size) do.	50	do. ,,		5 0
Little Devils do.	50	do. ,,		3 0
Club Londres do.	100	do. ,,		7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial do.	100	,,		6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100	,,		6 8
Habano 2A do.	100	,,		4 8
Cartado 1A do.	100	,,		6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.
(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° C amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE IN THE WORLD. PRICE Rs. 250 CASH. PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEYNON'S DISINFECTANTS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Sanyle Powder in 2 lb. tins	0 8	Perchloride of Mercury	4 0 lb.
,, Liquid per gallon	3 0	Black Oxide of Manganese	2 0
Carbolic Acid per gallon	2 12	Permangate of Potash	125 0
,, ,, Powder 10 per cent.	6 8 cwt.	Manganate of Soda	65 0
,, ,, ,, 15 per cent.	9 12	Naphthaline Crystals	56 0
Cloride of Lime	20 0 cwt.	Carbolated Creasote	3 0 gallon

Condy's Fluid, Terebene and other Patent Disinfectants in Stock.

BEYNON & CO., { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, } BOMBAY & POONA

BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

PAPARIDINE

is a remedy which no sufferer from DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION can do without.

IT IS NOT OUR practice to publish testimonials, but we have received a very large number in respect of this article and are willing to show these to those who may be interested.

EVEN IN THE MORE SEVERE cases of these troublesome and often dangerous diseases it acts promptly and brings relief and, as a rule, will ultimately effect a cure, whilst in recent and milder instances IT IS SIMPLY INFALLIBLE.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE of LIFE in INDIA,

HAS CONCLUSIVELY proved that the use of a TONIC and NOURISHING DRESSING is an absolute necessity to those who would retain or cultivate a GOOD HEAD OF HAIR.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is the finest preparation for the purpose of forming a

LUXURIOUSLY REFRESHING APPLICATION,

a Restorer and Preserver for the Hair and an adequate cleanser for the Scalp.

ABSOLUTELY PURE and FREE FROM ANY MINERAL or OBJECTIONABLE INGREDIENT WHATEVER.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

IN KEMP'S AERATED WATERS

The Public are offered

BEVERAGES of the HIGHEST POSSIBLE EXCELLENCE.

Prepared under highly skilled ENGLISH Supervision from materials of the FINEST QUALITY,
with ABSOLUTELY PURE WATER.

They are GUARANTEED free from any metallic contamination, and every bottle used is THOROUGHLY CLEANSED in Filtered Water BEFORE FILLING.

In BRILLIANCE, LIFE and FLAVOUR these drinks equal the FINEST IMPORTED BRANDS although sold at a mere tithe of their cost.

SODA, POTASH and AERATED WATERS ... 12 Annas per Dozen.

LEMONADE, GINGER ALE, LITHIA, and every other kind ..... 1 Rupee per Dozen.

2 Dozens delivered free in Bombay.
6 Dozens packed free per Rail or Steamer.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"LINSEED COMPOUND." Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectoral for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

KLINX.—New white Inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, &c.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine. KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND DIVIDEND at the rate of Four Annas in a Rupee, upon the amount of the debt due by the Company, to the Creditors whose claims have been admitted, is declared payable on and from the 17th day of January, 1898, at the Company's Solicitors' Office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort. From 12 noon to 3 P.M.—Dated at Bombay this 31st day of December, 1897.

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Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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THE PUBLIC LIKE THEM.

Messrs. Thacker and Co., Ld., have just received a large and beautiful collection from all the well-known manufacturers for the present season, at prices from Annas 2 to Rs. 10, and are prepared to send out selections on approval to known customers on the following conditions:—
1. The approximate number and value of the Cards required to be stated when ordering, and three or four times the quantity will then be sent for choice.
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These popular Diaries are now ready. The collection is as extensive and complete as usual. Send size in inches, and number of days on a page.

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SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works.
A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for varieties of work. In lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Marble Hall, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, neat and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, and crockery, jail-made large Cambay carpets English cane furniture, oil paintings and pictures, upright grand piano by Soundy and Co., in excellent order, &c., the property of H. GAWTHORN, Esq.
The property is on view.

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On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
1 type writer by Barlow with stand in working order.
1 D B C F sporting gun, with case and accessories, by Murcott.
1 D B C F gun by Parkinson, in case.
2 folding harmoniums.
The property of a Regimental Mess, consisting of dining table, chairs, sideboard, whatnot, teapoys, bookstands, etc.
The property of a gentleman, consisting of single harness, K. O. stoves, copper pots, crockery, mealsafe, and sundries.
On account of the concerned—
1 new horizontal kerosine engine, one brake horse power, by F. Martini.
By order of Nansy Valjee and on account and at the risk of Koona Nanna Balswamy Iyer of Madura—
23 cotton paggrees, 28 sarees, 6 scarves, and 5 dhotees.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Co., ex s.s Clan Cameron—
J J C A R and Co., 100-131—35 cases Scotch whisky.

AT 2 P. M.

1 very showy bay waler gelding, 15-3½, 6 years, going in harness.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 4 CASES GOLD BROCADE GRENADINES.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co., and on account and at the risk of Makhanlal Doorgashunker of Delhi.
454 E H J D 84—1 case 20 pieces 40" and 10 pieces 50" Gold Brocade flowered and check Grenadines.
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458 E H J D 103—1 case 20 pieces 40" Gold Silver and Silk flowered Grenadines.
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On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 21, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, the handsome black and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crokery, table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, sweet-toned square piano by Richard Lipp, carpets, etc., the property of D. F. McCONNEL, Esq.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,000 BUNDLES STEEL NAIL RODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. Edward Bates & Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Hoptonla Abdoolally Ex. s. s. Rudesheimer.
1,000 bundles steel nail rods.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Also
On account and risk of the concerned—
200 bundles Belgian No. 2 sheet iron.

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A good opportunity to secure First-Class Horses at a cheap rate.
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The horses will be driven and ridden at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON FOUNDRY.

On THURSDAY, the 6th January 1898, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Morland Road, Old Race Course, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Tyebally Jafferjee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Jeenabhoy Karumchand, all the engines, boilers, lathes, grinding stone, furnaces, crane, iron tanks, shafting, corrugated iron shed and other machinery, formerly belonging to the said mortgagor, who used to carry on business as a Cast Iron Foundry and Mechanical Shopkeeper, at Morland Road, or Old Race Course.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th December, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, waste paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place:—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 30th December, 1897.

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Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
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Manager.

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By Order of the Board,
C. BRESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 30th July, 1897.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,06,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
AGENCIES.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S World-famed Blood Mixture, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS of this Company, will be CLOSED on 1st proximo.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON and Co., Merchants, Steamer and Insurance Agents, and Agents for THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY Co., Ltd., THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY Co., Ltd., and THE KOHINOOR MILLS Co., Ltd., intend REMOVING their Offices from Elphinstone Circle to WALLACE'S BUILDINGS, Apollo street, on 1st January, 1898.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.
Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund, Bombay Club, December, 1897.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, have renewed the existing freight contract with the Agents of the Anchor, Hall, Clan and City Lines of Steamers known as the "Conference Liners" for carriage of Piece-Goods intented or purchased by them or on their account from Glasgow, Manchester and other places in Great Britain and America to Bombay for the years 1898, 1899, and 1900 on the same rates that is 25s. 6d. per ton with an addition of 10 p.c. for primage from Manchester to Bombay and 15s. 6d. with 10 p.c. addition for primage from Glasgow to Bombay.
All goods ordered, indented, purchased or contracted to be purchased on behalf of the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association must be shipped from and after the 1st January, 1898, up to 31st December, 1900, in steamers belonging to the said four lines only and none others.

રવજી નારણજી,
MOTILAL KHANJI,
JOINT HON. SECRETARY.

MORVI STATE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following PIPES, &c., for the Morvi State Water Works:—
About 1,300 tons Cast Iron Pipes from 4 to 12 inches diameter.
" 24 " Specials.
" 60 Sluice Valves.
Further particulars as to conditions of contract and payment and time for submission of Tenders may be obtained upon application through the post to the State Engineer, Morvi, Kathiawar.
Applications for particulars will be received up to 7th January, 1898, and should be accompanied by Currency Note or Post office order for Rs. 20, which sum will be returned on receipt of a bona-fide Tender.
The State does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. C. H. WHITE, C. E.,
State Engineer, Morvi.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turapia Sides	60	32	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	10
Folders	50	28	20

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilatte" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate, may be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, M

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
Imperial Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	1 bon. 10 p.c.	1,317½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pc. ot.	1229
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,255
Commercial & Ld. Mgs.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	122½
Exchange Banks.				Rs.	
Agra	1,50,000	26	all	3 pr. et.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	3 pr. ct.	£20½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75		1,106
Albert Bombay Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.		46
Albert (Kurrachee)	100	1,100	1,100	Rs 30		1,025
Bombay Printing Co., Ld.	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x		209
Bombay Samachar Guj. Press & Mfrg. Co. Ld	580	250	250	20		278
Bombay Cotton Broker Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½		130
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	100	100	dvd 12½		210
Chitra	600	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs15		315
Cotton India	350	1,000	1,000	75		1,100
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8		85
Fort	1,000	500	500	25+80		1,068
Premier	305	500	500	dvd Rs30		500
Harvey and Samuel	400	400	300	dvd Rs40		350xd
Hamidi	700	100	100	dvd Rs17		745
Khanoom	240	500	450	Rs 40		460
Kesari Press Co., Ld.	208	200	all	18 pr. ct.		216
Khabardar Odgers and Co., Ld.	100	500	500	1 pc		76
Mercantile	400	100	125	dvd Rs 7		86
Mitchell Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20		345 xd
Mussar & Co.	300	100	all	12½		300
New Press	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs45		540 xd
New Indian	45,000	100	125	dvd 16½		140½
Prince of Wales Sabaphaby (Bakery)	150	500	500	20		400xd
Rast Goftar	500	500	75	0		386
Rast and Pan-jab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200		2,003
Samachar	400	2,000	750	20		490
Shah Vapour Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.		75
Great City Co., Ltd.	37	200	all	12		200xd
Volkart Bros.		500		10dvd Rs25		1050

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly		
Ahmedabad Advance	700	1,000	900	dvd Rs.		750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	5		615
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil		750
Ahmedabad Sp. & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Bombay Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld. Bom.	871	50	all	9 per ct.		
Bombay United	500	500	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.40		700
Bombay Commercial Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30		510
Bombay Nationl Manfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...		850
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.9		710
General India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70		1,680
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		800
City of Bombay Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		490
Carnatic S. and W.	6,000	100	100	5 per ct.		125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25		710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12		560
Coorla Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20		475
Cowasjee Jehangir Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		990
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.35		1,425
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing						
D'Cos. Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.25		250
Dhuri Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50		510
Empress	2,100	1,000	all	dvd 20		2,050
Fazulbhoy Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		950
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35		700
Hingangoghat Mills	700	600	600	40		577
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	200	200	25		700
Hope Mills	500	500	500	30		1,150
Hydearabad	1,000	100	1,000	20		1,150
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15		490
Indian Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,000	500	1,000	50		1,098
Ismail Mills Co., Ld.	2,600	250	250	5 pr. ct.		550
Karpire of India Life A., Co., Ld.	2,000	500	80	...		82
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,800	250	10	10 pr. ct.		26
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.		178
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	7½		252
Kurrachee Landing	800	800	800	30		330
Maneck & Coof Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15		160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30		675
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100		3,450
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil		460
Mahboob Shah Mill (Aurangabad)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct		...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70		2530
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5		1161
Mirzapi Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75		2185
Myore S. & M. Co., Ld.	400	250	250	dvd Rs.15		256
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil		par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil		526
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		405
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs30		340
Presidency Mills, Co. Ltd.	748	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10		1,675
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5		820
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30		1130
Rassoomoy	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		880
Shalopore Mills	400	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60		2025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50		775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15		360
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½		255
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,500	250	250	Rs.50		280
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25		350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		600
Swadeshi Mills	30000	500	500	dvd Rs.12½		560
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.12		560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	50		515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		500
Vesbuaker Lushmanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	60	900	dvd Rs40		410 xd.
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil		30 xnom.
Western India	1,350	1000	1,000	dvd Rs.60		590
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15		255
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..		..

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15		192
Back Bay Baths	50	50	50	12		45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	6		142
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,100	1,500	1,500	300		6,800
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75		1,709
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd	1250	100	100	dvd 2		57
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct		80
Bombay Hotel Mill	4,800	500	500	50		1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	10000	500	500	5 pr ct.		203
Dalhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	dvd Rs16		220
Dalal Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,600	250	250	5 pr. ct.		550
Empire of India Life A., Co., Ld.	2,000	500	80	...		82
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,800	250	10	10 pr. ct.		26
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.		178
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	7½		252
Kurrachee Landing	800	800	800	30		330
Maneck & Coof Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15		160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30		675
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100		3,450
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil		460
Mahboob Shah Mill (Aurangabad)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct		...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70		2530
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5		1161
Mirzapi Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75		2185
Myore S. & M. Co., Ld.	400	250	250	dvd Rs.15		256
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil		par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil		526
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		405
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs30		340
Presidency Mills, Co. Ltd.	748	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10		1,675
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5		820
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30		1130
Rassoomoy	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		880
Shalopore Mills	400	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60		2025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50		775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15		360
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½		255
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,500	250	250	Rs.50		280
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25		350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		600
Swadeshi Mills	30000	500	500	dvd Rs.12½		560
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.12		560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	50		515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		500
Vesbuaker Lushmanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	60	900	dvd Rs40		410 xd.
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil		30 xnom.
Western India	1,350	1000	1,000	dvd Rs.60		590
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15		255
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..		..

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Cooking Gold	Rs.	25
Native Gold	"	24-14
Native Gold, per Gold Mohur	"	24-15
Do. do.	"	24-15
Sovereigns	"	25
Napoleons	"	24-14
Bombay Mint Gold	"	15-8
Sovereigns	"	15-7
Do. Bengal	"	14-9
Silver Mint	"	14-6
Do. 1874	"	14-6

BOMBAY.

TODAY.

Sun rises 6h. 33m. Sunsets, 5h. 33m. High water, 1.33m., 5-57a. Low water, 11-4m., 10-52a.
Banks closed: Christmas holidays.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Bamanwadi.
Departure of Transport Aryoa for Karachi.
G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Ball, Igatpuri.
Ordnance Department, annual dance, Town Hall.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Courtfield entered and the steamer Hiroshima Maru left the dock yesterday.

WATCH-NIGHT SERVICE.—The annual Watch-night Service will be held in the Wesleyan Churches in this city, to-night, at 9-30.

KATASTEN AND WIRE.—A telegram, dated Janak Tal, Gwalior, Dec. 30, says:—The Gaya Conference has passed a resolution prohibiting wine among the Kayasths.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-morrow (Saturday).—Mails for Delagoa Bay, Natal, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave, St. Marie, and Diego Suarez, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Sunday.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The Club Ball will take place on Thursday, the 17th February, and the half-yearly general meeting on Saturday, the 19th February next, at 9-30 p.m. Gymkhana meetings will be held on the club-grounds on Saturday, the 20th January, and on a day to be hereafter fixed. There will be ladies' games on Saturday, the 12th, and Saturday, the 26th February. Members wishing to secure a table for the tiffins should send in their names and the number of their guests to the honorary secretary, and to whom applications should be made, if necessary, for invitation cards for the Gymkhana meetings.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turne, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Dhondi Kondi, a Hindu labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing at the 4th Street, Ramatipura. On the 25th instant, deceased and a number of labourers were engaged in demolishing the wall of an old house at Takwadi, Pleque Road, and while deceased was knocking chunam off bricks with a hammer he accidentally struck the hammer on the thumb of his left hand, causing a wound on the tip. The injured thumb was bandaged with a rag, and Dhond continued to attend his work until the morning of the 28th instant, when he complained of stiffness in his neck and jaws. In the same afternoon he was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that he had been suffering from tetanus. He grew worse and died on the following day. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

THE RED CROSS CLUB.—The third annual Christmas sports of the club came off on Monday, the 27th. The attendance was numerous. It was no small satisfaction to the members of the club to see the hearty co-operation of so many ladies and gentlemen in making these sports popular. The place was well got up with flags, and presented an appearance of a gala day. Every side of the Barretto School enclosure was lined with people, and every window and gallery round about pressed by ladies and gentlemen. A Christmas tree was planted in the centre, and well loaded with a hundred toys and fancy lights. It looked most picturesque. The attendance of the children was very fair, as about 90 prizes were given to children of 12 and under by means of an all-prize drawing. The children fully entered into the spirit of the evening. The little ones especially were kept in roars of laughter by Mr. A. Pavarian, cutting capers in clown's costume to the music of the orchestra which, by the way, was provided by Mr. Lobo. The free sports were only for children of 18 and under, ten events being provided for them. A few events were also provided for all comers, and the popularity of these events was well evidenced by such a large number of entries that, for want of time, one or two events on the programme had to be scratched. Distribution of prizes to the winners, and a few words of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen for their kind presence brought the sports to a close. To conclude it must be acknowledged that the success of the sports is mainly due to the exertions of the members of the sports committee, who, we think, cannot fail to acknowledge the very warm service rendered by a few lady friends who kindly volunteered their services.

THANA NEWS.—Mr. Jivanlal Mohanlal Shukla, B. A., LL. B., Vakil of the High Court of Bombay, is appointed to act as 2nd class subordinate Judge at Bhiwndi, in the Thana District, in the vacancy caused by the departure, on leave, of Rao Saheb Shridhar Mahadev Kale.—Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, President of the Thana Municipality, was here on Monday last. He attended the office routine in the Municipal Hall, and saw Mr. R. P. Barrow, the Collector, and District Magistrate, at his camp, in Kalyan, in connection with the bubonic plague. He returned to Bombay on the same day, where he is employed on special duty under the Epidemic Diseases Act. The services of Dr. Kirtikar will, it is said, be placed at the disposal of the Plague Committee at Satara shortly.—The following are the names of the successful students of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School who passed the Matriculation examination, which was held at Bombay in November last:—Messrs. G. A. Gupte, N. G. Patvardhan, M. G. Joshi, V. N. Karandikar, N. G. Kaghare, P. D. Vaidya, V. R. Bhagvat, N. R. Chouhai, N. B. Vadavkar, S. M. Chavkar, N. H. Rakho, Miss Ike, P. K. Kanitkar, and B. R. Mokashi.—Shets Kala Govan and Purshotam Narsi, the principal merchants of the Bazaar Peith, were placed before the Huzur Deputy Collector and First-Class Magistrate, Thana, by the Municipal Inspector, Kashnath Balvant, the other day, for infringement of the special rules made under section 7 of the Epidemic Diseases Act. They were on conviction fined Rs. 5 each under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.—A fire broke out in Ghati Aley, near the Police Lines, to-day, and two thatched houses belonging to the Ghati gowlies were burned down. The police arrived at the scene at once, and extinguished the fire, before the municipal fire-engine could be brought to the spot. Enquiries are being made by the police in order to find out the cause of the fire.—There are fifty-eight persons under observation at the Thana Segregation Camp this day.

POLICE CLUB DANCE AND CHILDREN'S TREAT.

THE annual Christmas treat given to the children of the members of the Bombay City Police Club, and the dance, came off last evening, the former function being held in the compound at the rear of the Esplanade Police Court, and the latter in the bungalow at Waudby Road, belonging to Mr. Lladhar Shamji, who had kindly placed it at the disposal of the Police Club for the occasion. The compound of the Police Courts was decorated with multi-coloured banners and buntings, palm leaves, and evergreens. A Christmas tree, teeming with beautiful toys, dolls, and other fancy articles, was reared up in the compound. Inspector Williamson, secretary to the club, on whom the task of the whole get-up devolved, was indefatigable in his exertion and left not a stone unturned to make the treat enjoyable. Credit is also due to Mr. and Mrs. Holdway and Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, who ably assisted the secretary in preparing the tree and looking after the comfort and enjoyment of the children. An Addison phonograph and a merry-go-round were provided for the amusement of the children, who enjoyed them to their hearts' content. The youngsters arrived shortly after 4 o'clock, and began to romp and play and to enjoy the various amusements provided. At half-past 5 o'clock, the children, eighty-seven in number, sat down to excellent tea and cakes, supplied by Mr. Dinshaw Sorabji, a confectioner of Meadow Street. After partaking of the refreshment the children assembled on one side of the compound, and the work of denuding the tree of its attractive fruits commenced. The articles were given away by lots, and as each recipient carried away his lot he was greeted with applause. At 7 o'clock the children left, and the members of the club proceeded to the ladies' hall, which was excellently carpeted with white cloth and tastefully decorated with bannerets, palm-leaves, and evergreens. Inspectors Williamson and Hamilton acted as masters of ceremony, and received the guests. The dancing commenced at 9 o'clock, and was kept up with spirit until 2 o'clock in the morning, when the guests began to disperse.

THE WORLI FIRE RELIEF FUND.

MR. M. C. MURZBAN begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following further contributions to the "Worli Fire Relief Fund":—

	Rs. as.
Mr. Janardhan Ragoba Sahani	10 0
Total	10 0
Amount previously acknowledged	1,196 4
Grand total	1,206 4

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT DE LISLE ROAD.

THE Government of Lord Sandhurst having honoured Mr. Adumji Peerbhoy, J. P., by conferring upon him the Shrievalty of Bombay, the high priest of the Borah community, his Holiness Syedna Mohamed Burhanuddin Saheb, who is held in the highest veneration in his community, also honoured Mr. Adumji by giving an evening entertainment to him on Wednesday at Mr. Shaik Adum Yusufbhai's bungalow, on DeLisle Road, near the Chinchpoogly Station of the G. I. P. Railway. This was considered a rare honour; for it was known to be the first occasion on which his Holiness had permitted himself to turn his attention from the exercise of his spiritual functions to a secular matter like an evening entertainment. The reason for taking this new departure, as the high priest remarked in his address, was that Mr. Adumjee's "philanthropy and public benevolence" could not be overlooked; and it was but meet to express the general feeling that his "popularity amongst all the inhabitants of Bombay has been justly rewarded." The high priest also availed himself of the opportunity to mark his sense of Mr. Adumjee's charitable nature by conferring on him the title of "Raffiuddin," *i.e.*, the holder of high rank in religion. The bungalow where the entertainment was given is pleasantly situated on the public road and covers an extensive area of garden grounds on its eastern side, having two wings on the north and south sides of it with an open square between them. At 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, on the third storey of the premises, the high priest or Moolla Saheb gave a feast to about 1,000 members of the Dawoodee Borah community, to which Mr. Adumjee belongs. At 7 p.m., in the same place, a dinner was provided for the members of the Mahomedan community in general, while the evening entertainment, to which representative citizens of all nationalities were invited, was given at 9 o'clock.

For the purposes of the latter the bungalow and the garden grounds were decorated and illuminated in a style of true Oriental magnificence. The main entrance was surmounted by a triumphal arch, which was illuminated with fairy-lamps of varied hues, making the whole frame-work sparkle, as it were, with gems. The guests were welcomed by Bhai Saheb Hassanbhai Zakiuddin, brother of the high priest, Mr. Shaik Adum Yusufbhai, and others, and escorted to the garden-grounds, which had been carpetted and provided with couches, sofas, and chairs. For the protection of the guests an extensive canopy had been provided overhead stretching across the two wings of the main building, the outlines of which from top to basement were picked out with hundreds of multi-coloured lamps. The reception-hall as well as the upper halls were illuminated with crystal chandeliers and ornamental wall-lamps, and embellished in the finest style of modern house-decoration. Crystal hanging flower-holders, filled with the choicest flowers in season, combined materially to lend to the scene a fairy-like appearance. Several mirrors, also forming a cluster with ornamental crystal mirrors curiously arranged in the interspaces, presented a unique spectacle. Another triumphal arch, with a pinnacle of many-coloured fairy-lamps, surmounted the entrance to the enclosure where the refreshment-tables were laid. A wall-fit fountain played on one side of it. The fountain, as the guests looked gay with numerous Chinese paper lantarns hanging down from their branches. The Band of the Marine Battalion and a string band, stationed on one side of the garden-grounds, played by turns a selection of music during the evening. The entire area of the grounds was skirted by sands, triangles, pillars, and lanterns, the effect of which was a most picturesque spectacle which had not been witnessed in the district before. At 10 o'clock, the guest of the evening was received in the main entrance with a round of prolonged cheers, and was escorted to the reception hall, where many introductions took place, familiar faces were recognised, and the high acquaintance was cheerfully arrived. The high acquaintance was accommodated in a lower room of the palace, on the southern wing of the building, the walls of which were specially decorated for the occasion with pieces of rich brocade cloth. Here Mr. Adumjee received the congratulations of his high-priest.

Mr. Shaik Adum Yusufbhai, mounting a platform, then read the following remarks addressed by the high-priest to Mr. Adumjee Peerbhoy:—Sir,—It is with feelings of the most heartfelt joy that I, on my own behalf and on that of my community, offer you our warmest congratulations on your elevation to the Shrievalty of Bombay. We unanimously regard the present choice of His Excellency the Governor as a happy one. Your popularity amongst all the inhabitants of Bombay has been justly rewarded. (Cheers.) Your charities are so well known that it would not be out of place if we touch upon a few. Your philanthropy and public benevolence cannot be overlooked. (Applause.) The sanitarium which you have built at Matheran, at a cost of [illegible] rupees, is a standing monument of your love for the happiness of your community. By the establishment of Madarasas and schools in Bombay as well as in Kathiawar, with the necessary arrangements for providing board and lodging, free of cost to all the boys of your community, your have given a real impetus to education amongst them. By establishing comfortable inns and resting-houses at Mecca, Madina, and Kerbella, you have rendered invaluable assistance to the numerous devotees who visit these sacred places. Your help to the Mahomedans of Malagaon and Surat during the days of their misfortune is not yet forgotten. Last, but not least, is the timely and effective assistance you rendered last year and in the year 1877 to your famine stricken brethren in Yamen and Kathiawar, respectively, and of putting up a hospital for the benefit of your community during the prevalence of plague in Bombay, which will remain as permanent memorials of your fame. In fine, allow us to congratulate you on the present honour, and hope that you may be long spared to Bombay, whose chief citizens will be proud to have your name on the roll of worthy citizens. (Applause.)

Mr. Nooroodin Ibrahim Nooroodin then read a Gujerati address, dated Kutch-Mandvi, 25th December, 1897, which had been received from the Borah community of Kutch-Mandvi, for presentation to Mr. Adumjee Peerbhoy, and which gave expression to their sense of thankfulness to him for his works of philanthropy and benevolence. The reading of this address was also received with frequent applause.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy, eldest son of Mr. Adumjee Peerbhoy, next read the following reply to the two addresses presented to his father that evening:—Reverend Sayedna Maulana Burhanuddin Saheb and gentlemen of the Borah community,—I thank you most cordially, on behalf of my father, for your very kind address. The terms in which you have couched it show that you are over-kind and over-indulgent in speaking about my father. Allow me to say it would be presumptious on our part to take so much credit as you have mentioned for what little service my father had been able to render towards the relief of sufferers in India and Yamen (Arabia) from famine, and in several parts of India from fire. No special honour is due to us for starting the plague hospital, inasmuch as that was due to the inspiration of love that existed between our community and ourselves. As regards the sanitarium for Borahs at Charni Road and the rest-houses in Arabia, we are glad to find that both serve our communlty well, and they regard the rest-houses in particular as an addition to their comfort in that distant sunny land of Arabia. In some part of the address you speak of my father's popularity as the cause of conferment of this high civic honour of the title of the Queen's Empire in Asia; but allow me to say, it was not his popularity, but your popularity, the popularty of our Borah community that brought my father this honour. (Applause.) When we see these large mixed gatherings around us, we almost feel proud to say that the Borahs are not without friends amongst Europeans, Parsees, Hindus, and other communities of Bombay. It appears you have assembled to-night not merely to do honour, but really to appreciate the choice of and express thanks to H. E. Lord Sandhurst and the Queen's Government, for selecting one of your own members for his high distinction. We also join with you in thanking H. E. the Governor. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you have loaried us with another address from Mandvi (Cutch), which was also full of complimentary terms. My father specially asks me to thank the people of Mandvi for their expressions of good-will. Let me assure you, Sayedna Sahib, had it not been due to your influence, my father, of a retiring disposition, would have hardly come out to such a gathering. (Hear, hear.) Before concluding this reply, I beg to tender grateful thanks of my father to you, Sayedna Sahib, and Hasanbhai Zakiuddin, for your interest in this movement, to all the members of the Borah community, as well as to all the ladies and gentlemen who have come here to-night and done my father this honour. (Prolonged applause.)

A Mogul then mounted the platform and recited and sang several poetical compositions in Persian in praise of Mr. Adumjee Peerbhoy's benevolence.

The guests then adjourned to the refreshment tables, which were amply supplied. The high-priest called Mr. Peerbhoy K. Pudumsey into his presence, and as a mark of his approbation, presented him with a valuable shawl for the excellent decorations and illuminations he had made that evening, and at which he had been working hard for many days before.

Among those present were: Sir George Cotton, the Hon. Mr. A Abercrombie, Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, Messrs. J. Begbie, H. G. Gell, the Japanese Consul, the Austro-Hungarian Consul, the Turkish Consul, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Kazi Kabiruddin, Hakim Mahomed Dayaum Shah, Dr. Najmuddin Tyebjee, Fatah Ali Shaik Ahmed, Budroodin Abdulla Koor, Rahimtula Khairaz, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Messrs. Ratconsha Dadabhoy, D. R. Chichgar, S. M. Rele, Sirdar MirAbdul Ali, Sirdar Gomer Jamal, Messrs. Mir Aun Ali, W. Pearson, J. Klinjelhofer, S. G. Wellington, Dr. Dinmock, Dr. K. R. Vicajee, Dr. A. Gist, Dr. F. N. Bisnee, Messrs. Ghelabhai Haridas, Mahomedbhoy, Abdul Husein, Currimbhoy, and Ibrahim, sons of Mr. Adumjee Peerbhoy, K. N. Kabrajee, E. E. Kurwa, Mr. H. Kajiji, Abdeali M. H. Kajiji, Peerbhoy K. Khakibhoy, Hugh Sealy, Magania Dalpatram Kharkhare, G. A. F. Berends, G. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Messrs. J. Benjamin, I. Benjamin, Captain and Mrs. Falle, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Heyn, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Mr. R. Watson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. N. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. J. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Claridge, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson-Brown, Captain and Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. Barrett, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, Captain and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Kennedy, Dr. (Mrs.) Beale, Major Fowle, Mr. and Miss Stephenson, Mr. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. Fairclough, Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Viegas, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Da Gama, Mr. and Mrs. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. Ansell, Major and Mrs. Cahusac, Dr. N. A. D'Silva, Dr. G. R. Pontinho, Dr. Bhikajee Ghaswalla, Dr. Mantri, Messrs. W. Ross, W. Gahagan, E. Stephens, W. Nolan, P. B. Jeejeebhoy, Haji Zenal Abadin Shirazee, Cowasjee Hormusjee Batlivala, Dadabhoy Bomanjee Patit, Sulleman Ludha, Goolam Hoosein Aliesa, Dost Mahomed Allana, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Damodar Lalchmidas, S. G. Velinker, Kalliabhai Lalobhoy, Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale, Messrs. Cooverjee C. Tavaria, B. Sakharamjee, Abdool Husain Abdul Ali, Motilal Tribhowandas, Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Amiruddin Tyebji, Haji Abasaar Haji Oomer, Lookmanjee Sulleman jee, Nooroodin Ibrahim Nooroodin, Hepdula Hyder Ali Cassumjee, Sarafalli Mamoojee, Hassanali Sulleman jee, Fazoolabhai Hyderali Hepdulabhai, Bhai Saheb Abdulabhai Hakimudin, Jaffar Rahimtula Kadarbhoy, Hasanali Moola Hakimjee, Hasanali Sulleman jee, Haji Saboo Sidik, Haji Haroon Sidik, Haji Yusuf Mahomed Sulleman, Haji Begmahomed Abdul Rahiman, Hasanbhoy Viswan, Tynbali Ismailjee Yusufbhai, Adumjee Moola Hasanali, etc. The guest of the evening left after 11 o'clock amidst the cheers of those present. The entertainment terminated at a late hour with the distribution of flowers, rose-water, etc.

A SHIP ON FIRE IN THE RED SEA.

THE CREW RESCUED BY H. M. S. EDGAR.

H. M. S. EDGAR, a fine cruiser which recently arrived Coombo Harbour, had a most exciting adventure while coming through the Red Sea. She encountered the s. s. Edenmoor, of Newcastle, with her cargo of petroleum oil on fire, and finding it was impossible to save her, the crew was rescued and put ashore at Aden. It was, however, seen that the Edenmoor was in the fair way of vessels, so with some difficulty she was riddled with shot and sunk.

The following account of the affair by the Captain of the Edgar explains the circumstances of the disaster:—"At 8-30 a. m. on the 24th November, whilst proceeding in H. M. S. Edgar from Suez to Aden, the s. s. Edenmoor was observed with the red ensign reversed. She was evidently on fire. Lieutenant H. L. Manby boarded her to ascertain what assistance was necessary, and found that the fire was burning fiercely in the engine-room the floor of which was flooded with petroleum oil, which material formed the cargo of the ship, to the amount of 450,000 gallons

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LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and the MILITARY and PRIVATE SECRETARIES, which cannot be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, by 8 p.m., on FRIDAY, 31st DECEMBER, 1897, should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, until further notice.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Mahableshwar, 23rd December, 1897.

WILL BE READY TO-MORROW.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

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1898.

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HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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PRIVATE ROOMS for Small Parties.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday 21 lakhs out of the 40 lakhs offered were allotted at 1s. 3 13-16d., tenders at the minimum rate having been accepted in full, Calcutta having taken 10 lakhs, Bombay 7 lakhs, and Madras 4 lakhs: an extra allotment of Rs. 10,000 having been made to Calcutta, at 1s. 3 29-32. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-32d. per rupee.

Consols declined 1-16th per cent. in London yesterday, say to 112 5-8; Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 117. A further fall of ¼d. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 26 3-8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was 3-4 cent. dearer, at 57 1-2 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent. higher, at 4·84 3-8 dollars, 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8d. lower, at £62 3-8. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom last Friday was 2,270,000 quarters or 20,000 quarters more than the previous week's estimate.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday at 36⅛. per 424 lbs. December-January shipment to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, tone of the market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady. The spot price of Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 3 7-32d., but Arrivals were 1-64d higher. The day's sales were 12,000 bales. Imports 92,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

The price of ready Cotton in New York yesterday remained at 5 15-16 cents per lb; but futures were 3 points higher in both positions, at 5·82 for March, and 5·96 for June. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 44,000 bales; and the arrivals at the Ports for three years now give the following comparison:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts...	44,000	38,000	17,000
Four days do. ...	201,000	139,000	113,000
Since 1st September.....	5,401,000	4,831,000	3,444,000

In our local Cotton market a fair business has been reported to-day in a steady market, with prices Re. 1 per candy higher. The Sales aggregate 2,400 bales, out of which shippers have taken 1,200 of Oomra descriptions and Bengal; local spinners having bought the same quantity made up of the same ready new growths; and a little old Broach at Rs. 163 per candy.

The official telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand this morning from the Cotton districts add nothing to those received at the beginning of the week.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	4,552	bales.
Wheat	12,039	cwts.
Linseed	2,936	,,
Rapeseed	1,484	,,
Gingellyseed	10,897	,,
Poppyseed	531	,,
Groundnuts	1,080	,,
Rice	34,340	,,

FREIGHTS remain firm; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day, and meantime we quote generally 19s. 6d. to 20s per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A considerable amount of the former changed hands up to the middle of the day for cash; but at the close 1s. 3 13-16d. for early, and 1s. 3 3-4d. for late delivery next week was the best quoted rate. In Mercantile Paper we have not heard of much doing, and the market closed steady at the following rates, which are those for the mail, the Banks closing from this evening for the New Year holidays, not to re-open until Tuesday:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-8d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 1-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·99	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, and prices for 3½ per cents have receded 5-16ths per cent. from last evening's quotations, say to 95 5-16 for Money, and 95 7-16 for Account, with Threes at 90, nominal, these being our fins' quotations for the week, the market closing for the holidays until Tuesday.

SHARES.—Prices to-day show a little movement more in favour of buyers than sellers. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 1,317 1-2 per share.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 29.

Gerald, Capt, Ms, R A, proceeding to England, from Banga
Wilkinson, Vety Lt, Ms, A V D, proceeding to England, from Secunderabad.
Bramley, Capt, Ms, 19th Hussars, at leave.
Gerrard, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 4th D Guards, on leave, from Rawalpindi.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 26.

Kellery, Surgn Capt, Ms, A M S on duty, to Bernardmyo.

DECEMBER 27.

Campbell, Capt, Ms, R A, on duty, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. BOUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 31st December, 1897.

1. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 30th instant:—Gunner J. E. Taylor.

By order,
A. J. PHILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICES.

1. The usual weekly Spoon Competitions at Coorla will be resumed on 2nd January 1898.
2. There will be a meeting of the Committee of the Carbine Association at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, at 6 p.m., on Monday next the 3rd January 1898. To consider the prospectus of the forthcoming Carbine Meeting. The attendance of all members is specially requested.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th December 1897, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,09,000	2,80,000	4,000	3,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	60	167	2	229
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	27,81,088	46,21,460	1,70,763	75,53,261
Total for 24 weeks...	28,81,038	49,01,460	1,74,763	79,37,261
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,23,780	2,60,674	5,837	3,92,291
Per mile of Ry. do.	75	156	3	234
Total corresponding date do.	30,48,877	45,84,267	1,56,575	77,33,719
Decrease for the week				Rs. 8,291
Increase to date				,, 1,53,542

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th December 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	100	300	...	400
Or per mile of Railway	6	17	...	23
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	5,913	4,833	116	10,862
Total for 24 weeks ...	6,013	5,133	116	11,262
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	409	313	3	725
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	18	...	42
Total to corresponding date do.	10,023	8,310	95	18,428
Decrease for the week				Rs. 325
Disco. to date				,, 7,166

PICTURESQUE INDIA

A Series of Articles by
The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
BART., G.C.S.I., &c.,
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BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer.
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COLLINS—December 30, at Colaba Causeway, Bombay, Elizabeth Collins, widow of Henry Collins, Conductor, Ordnance Department, aged 83 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—On Christmas Eve, at Lahore, the wife of Alexander Atkinson, M. I. C. E., of a daughter and son.
BUCKLEY—December 8, at Neemuch, the wife of A. W. Buckley, Wesleyan Chaplain of Jhansi, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHRISTIE—GREEN—December 27, at St. Thomas' Mount by the Rev. W. Wace, Chaplain, Austin Herbert, son of J. T. Christie, C. I. E., late Punjab Police, to Mary Adelaide, second surviving daughter of Edward Green, late Salt and Abkari Department.
HOARE—BROWN—December 27, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. A. G. Lockman, Herbert Hoare, Captain, 5th Dragoon Guards, to Harrie Bain second daughter of the late Henry Brown and Mrs. Brown, of Manor Hill, Selkirk, Scotland.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—December 27, at 67, Bentinck, Street, Calcutta, Thomas Andrews, late Lt. R. M. S., Customs Preventive Service, aged 68 years and 25 days.
COOPER—On Christmas morning, at Cawnpore, Harriet Francis, the dearly beloved wife of W. E. Cooper.
HOLL—December 21, at Namring, H. M. Holl, Manager, Kiena Division, Singlo Tea Co., Ld., Gairkatta, Dooars.
HUNTON—December 29, at Calcutta, of acute pneumonia, Lydia Mary, the beloved wife of John Charles Hunton, aged 37 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1897.

GENERAL SIR JOHN ADYE has opportunely written, and Smith Elder and Co. have published, an historical sketch of our "Indian Frontier Policy." Saying little of the military operations of the last few months, the author shows that the present condition of affairs is not due to a sudden outbreak on the part of the tribes, but has far deeper causes in the events of bygone years. General Ayde holds, and with good reason, that our frontier policy on the North-West has been shaped by two circumstances—the advance of Russia southwards, and the turbulent character of the Afghan and Pathan tribes occupying a great part of the mountain region lying between Russia and ourselves. Putting the matter concisely, innumerable hornet's nests covering that interesting region, we have at recurring intervals elected with remarkable deliberation to thrust our arms into the nests, to the great satisfaction of the Russians who have carefully abstained from doing anything of the kind. Lord Salisbury, a few years since, ridiculed the "mervousness" which has always characterised a very influential section of Anglo-Indians at Simla and in England, and he advised people liable to that malady to study large maps as a corrective. If there had been such maps in Tilsit in the early years of the century, when Napoleon and Alexander laid their plans for the invasion of India with a confederate army uniting in the following spring in the plains of Persia, the imperial plotters would probably have devoted their attention to some more feasible project. As it was, a British Mission found, in March 1809, no difficulty in inducing the Shah of Persia to sign the treaty of Teheran, covenanting not to allow any European force whatever to pass through his territory towards India or its ports. The Franco-Russian invasion never came off. The Mission and the Treaty were superfluous; Wagram, the Spanish ulcer, the invasion of Russia, the burning of Moscow, and the ice of the Beresina gave Napoleon and Alexander something else to think about. In 1836 the idea was rife that Russia, in league this time with Persia, was advancing towards India. Captain Alexander Burnes was therefore sent on a "commercial mission" to Kabul, the object of which was to induce the Amir, Dost Mohammed, grandfather of the present Amir, to enter into an alliance with the British Government. The Indian frontier was then eight hundred miles from the Afghan, the Punjab and Sind being independent territory. Dost Mohammed was friendly, and offered to give up every connection with Russia or Persia. But in return he looked for our countenance and support to help him to recover the Peshawar district, wrested from the Afghans a short time before by Ranjit Singh, the Lion of the Punjab. Our object was to make Afghanistan a barrier against the advance of Russia and Persia and to keep on good terms with Runjit. The Amir and the British Envoy had divergent views as to the real object of the proposed alliance. Suddenly another commercial mission arrived at Kabul—this time a Russian, named Viscovitch, who offered the Amir a subsidy and help against Runjit Singh. The British Envoy informed the Governor-General that the Russian was trying to outbid him. He still had hopes of accomplishing something until Lord Auckland wrote declining to mediate with, or act against Runjit Singh. The Amir complained that while we made great demands on him we offered nothing in return.

Burnes's Mission was a failure, and he returned to India in April 1838. Meanwhile Persia, at the suggestion of Russia, laid siege to Herat. The Government of India sent troops to the Persian Gulf; Herat held out successfully, helped by the advice of Captain, afterwards Sir Henry Pottinger, and the Shah abandoned the siege. Lord Auckland had only to sit still and watch events, and great disasters would have been averted. But there were rumours of a great Russian Army, "tremendous in its indistinctness," says Kaye, "sweeping across the wilds and deserts of Central Asia"—so easy to pass at all times—"towards the frontiers of Hindustan." That tremendous army was the small expedition of General Perofski against Khiva which perished shortly after from hardships and disease in the snows of the Barsuk desert. Lord Auckland determined after much discussion to convert Afghanistan into a bulwark against these enemies by deposing Dost Mohammed and putting Shah Sujah, a former ruler of that state, and then a pensioned refugee in India, on the gadi. An army was assembled on the Indus to march through Sind and Beluchistan and instal Sujah on the Afghan throne. A proclamation, almost the exact prototype of that issued two years ago, before the expedition to Chitral, set forth that the object was to establish tranquillity on the frontier, and promising that when that was accomplished, the British army would be withdrawn. General Fane, the Commander-in-Chief, was strongly opposed to such a quixotic undertaking, being of opinion that "any advance you make beyond the Indus adds to your military weakness." The Duke of Wellington was more specific in his warning:—"Our difficulties will commence where our military successes end," and he predicted that "the consequences of crossing the Indus once, will be a perennial march into that country." Sir Charles Metcalf said: "Depend on it, the surest way to bring Russia down upon ourselves is for us to cross the Indus and meddle with the countries beyond it." Mr. Elphinstone was even more emphatic:—"If you send 27,000 men up the Bolan to Kandahar, and can feed them, I have no doubt you can take Kandahar and Kabul and set up Sujah; but as for maintaining him in a cold, stony and remote country, amongst a turbulent people like the Afghans, I own it seems to me to be hopeless. If you succeed, I fear you will weaken your position against Russia. The Afghans were neutral, and would have received your aid against invades with gratitude. They will now be disaffected, and glad to join any invader to drive you out." These remonstrances and forebodings, destined to be so terribly justified only too soon, were repeated thirty years later, when Lord Lytton, undeterred by his predecessor's disastrous experience, rushed into a second Afghan war, as unprofitable, if somewhat less calamitous than the first. Warnings in such cases are never listened to. The first invasion—like the second—was successful at the outset. Kandahar was occupied, Gazni stormed, and an army of 4,500 men, with 38,000 followers, entered Kabul. Dost Mohammed, abandoned for the moment by his adherents, fled to Bokhara. Sujah was installed Amir of a friendly Afghanistan, and according to the proclamation, the British army should be withdrawn. It was soon seen that the new Amir had not a friend in the country, and that if the army returned to India, his life and his reign would come to a sudden end, and the policy of the Government would have failed. On the other hand, to remain would be a breach of faith, and would besides involve an immense strain on the resources of India. After much discussion, it was decided to reduce the strength of the force, retaining just sufficient to garrison Kabul, Ghazni, and Kandahar and hold the Bolan and Khyber Passes. General Keane wrote to India: "Mark my words, it will not be long before there is here some signal catastrophe."

There was soon trouble in the Passes and Baluchistan revolted, entailing an expedition and the storming of Khelat, in which the Khan was slain. Nevertheless Burnes and Macnaghten, the Chief Political Officer, contemplated a march over the Hindu Khush into Balkh and Bokhara to meet the Russians under Perofski who were then lying buried under the snows of the desert. That was in 1840. In September, 1841, Macnaghten, still in Kabul, wrote:—"We are in a stew here. It is reported that the whole country on this side of the Oxus is up in favour of Dost Mohommed, who is certainly advancing in great strength." There was an urgent demand for reinforements which could not be sent. The Government had fortunately set its face against the continuance of the forward movement into Central Asia, but it did not resolve to withdraw the army from Afghanistan. Two months later, Burnes was murdered, and an insurrection followed, with the defeat of the troops. Sir General Elphinstone reported to Sir William Macnaghten on November 24 that "from the want of provisions and forage, the reduced state of our troops, the large number of wounded and sick, the difficulty of defending the extensive and ill-situated cantonment we occupy, the near approach of winter, our communications cut off, no prospect of relief, and the whole country in arms against us. . . you ought to avail yourself of the offer to negociate which has been made to you." Macnaghten accordingly went to a conference with the Sirdars and was shot by Akhbar Khan. The army, abandoning its guns, stores, and treasure, commenced its retreat on January 6th 1842, and was almost annihilated in the Koord-Kabul Pass. So ended the forward movement which was intended to establish a friendly government in Afghanistan, but converted the whole population into deadly enemies. The experiment was repeated in 1878-80, with very similar results. Seventy thousand men operating in Afghanistan or in reserve on the frontier were unable to control the anarchy that had been created by the invasion. The real purpose of this second war was to occupy Kabul, Ghazni, and Jellallabad, as a "strategical triangle," an idea which was abandoned after an expenditure of £22,000,000. The Chitral expedition, in which 17,000 men were engaged, had for its result the combination, for the first time, of all the tribes against the Government. At the present moment, when our troops are operating in the Khyber, and it is proposed to garrison the forts with a British force, it is well to recall the opinion of Lord Lytton when it was a question in 1880 how the Khyber was to be held:—"I sincerely hope that the Government of India will not be easily persuaded to keep troops permanently stationed in the Khyber. I feel little doubt that such a course would tend rather to cause trouble than to keep order. Small bodies of troops would be a constant provocation to attack; large bodies would die like flies . . . I believe that the Pass tribes themselves, if properly managed, will prove the best guardians of the pass, and be able, as well as willing, to keep it open for us, if we make it worth their while to do so." They kept it open for sixteen years until they were alarmed for their independence by the occupation of Chitral, and the making of a military road through two hundred miles of the tribal region.

THE mortality from plague during the week which ended on December 28th was 200, as compared with 158 in the previous week and 226 in the corresponding week of last year. The difference between the record of to-day and that of the close of 1896 is, however, very much more in favour of the city than appears from these figures. The 226 plague deaths reported in Christmas week last year were without doubt considerably less than one-half of the actual deaths from the pestilence, as concealment of cases was then practised to an extent absolutely impossible with the large organisation now at the command of the Plague Committee. The deaths from all causes then reached a total of 1,416, as compared with 975 in the sennight that closed on Tuesday. An exodus of the inhabitants had already commenced before 1896 came to a close, whereas at the present time Bombay is exceptionally full of people, the best authorities putting the total between nine and ten lakhs. The position therefore is that we had about 35 per cent. more deaths twelve months ago than to-day, and that on a population considerably smaller. The number of deaths above the mean of the last five years last week was 323, whereas twelve months ago it was nearly 800. But a death-rate of 37·76 per mille as against an average for the week of 39·92 is not to be regarded lightly, and shows clearly enough that the plague has again become epidemic, though much less severely so than it was twelve months ago. The state of public health demands a continuance of all the existing precautions, and also a much freer resort to the inoculation of the public, especially of persons who have been in contact with plague patients, than has hitherto been attempted. It is noteworthy that the bulk of the mortality from plague is amongst Hindus of the working classes, and that Musalmans are being lightly dealt with. Of the 200 plague deaths last week 142 occurred amongst Hindus of the working classes, with a total population of half-a-million; and 16 only amongst Mussalmans, with a population of one and a-half lakhs. Happily there are no signs of a recurrence of the terror-stricken panic of twelve months ago. If familiarity has not bred contempt (which would certainly be a misfortune), it has at least allayed the disquiet which led the people to fly for their lives last cold weather. A few well-to-do Hindus have left Bombay, but among the working classes there are no signs of intended flight. It is doubtful whether the town would retain a full population if travel from place to place was unrestricted, but the quarantine regulations enforced in every direction are distasteful to the people, and they are slow to undertake journeys involving detention, disinfection, and other interferences on the part of a benevolent Sirkar. Besides this, they are aware that it is almost impossible to go to any part of the country where people of their own kindred and dialect live, that is free from plague, and they have come to the conclusion that it is better to endure the risks that may be run here than to fly to those they know not of. Moreover, the middle and well-to-do classes are setting them the example of remaining in the city. The mortality from the disease since the recrudescence last July has been confined almost exclusively to the poor. Hence the more affluent classes are not leaving Bombay, as was the case last cold weather, even for the purpose of living in the suburbs. It is understood that orders have been issued to the mamlatdars of Thana not to grant sites for the erection of tents at outlying stations without previous reference to the Collector, so that these temporary habitations for the better class refugees from Bombay are not so readily available as they were last year, and most of the houses at places like Santa Cruz, Andheri, and Versova are already occupied. It is not therefore likely that the present cold weather will witness a large migration of well-to-do families to the suburbs.

THE report of Mr. Sathe, the Registrar of Native Publications, for the quarter ending September 30 last, shows that 144 books saw the light of day during the period, and 39 periodicals were registered. All the books have to be more or less critically examined by the Registrar and his small staff of assistants, who have also to prepare each week a summary of the comments and leading articles of all the vernacular and Anglo-vernacular papers published in the Presidency. The recent press prosecutions have given evidence of the care with which the latter duty has to be discharged. Now that the sedition trials are at an end a word may well be spoken in commendation of Mr. Sathe's work in connection with them. The fruitless attempts made to discredit the translations of the incriminated articles in one or two of the trials, as being the work of a Mahomedan gentleman having a bias against the accused persons on account of their political views, overlooked the fact that in the first instance the translations upon which Government took action were supplied by a Marathi-speaking Reporter on the Native Press. The desirability of having an officer intimately acquainted with Marathi in posts such as that Mr. Sathe fills is shown not only by the preponderance of Marathi-speaking persons in the Presidency, but also by the circumstance that every one of the papers in respect to which it was found necessary to take proceedings were printed in that tongue. But it is not enough to be intimately acquainted with the language most spoken in the Presidency: a translator of papers or of documents must be familiar with the vast mass of old sacred and philosophical literature of the Hindus in order to intelligently interpret all the references to mythological events with which vernacular publications deal. Glancing through the long catalogue of books for the quarter before us, we find that most of the volumes narrate stories or deduce morals drawn from ancient epics, and these are all briefly and succinctly epitomised in the "Remarks" at the end of the sixteen tabular statements made regarding each book. Mr. Sathe has now filled the responsible office of Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Publications for eleven years, and as recent events have brought his name somewhat prominently before the public, it is only fitting that testimony should be borne to the value of his services.

WITH to-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* we present to each subscriber a large sheet Almanac for 1898, containing local and official information of a useful kind.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor will return to Bombay from Mahableshwar to-morrow (Saturday) by the train which arrives at the Victoria Terminus at 11-15 a.m. (Railway time), instead of on Tuesday, the 4th proximo, as previously announced.

MR. L. ROBERTSON, I.C.S., on completion of the General Administration Report for 1896-97

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REPORTED SEIZURE OF HAINAN BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

It is reported that the French Admiral in the China Seas has hoisted the French flag on the Island of Hainan without opposition.

This is regarded as an offset to the cessions made to England in the vicinity of Hongkong.

THE HAINAN ISLAND AFFAIR.

PARIS, Dec. 30.

The French Government regard the report of the hoisting of the French flag on Hainan Island as a fabrication.

EGYPTIAN SUCCESSES IN ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The *Times'* Kassala correspondent states that the Native levies have captured Asubri after six days, heroic resistance of the Garrison, a number of whom succeeded in escaping and were pursued by the Camelry.

The whole of the Atbara River from Eldamer to Tomat is now in the hands of the Egyptians.

THE AUSTRIAN REICESRATH.

The Austrian Reicharath remains closed, and meanwhile the Government is being carried on by Imperial decree.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The *Times* in a leading article says that the attempts of the Indian Congress to secure a predominant part in framing the laws and controlling the purse of India will never be accepted by politicians, who are not prepared to risk the Indian Empire.

THE ESTERHAZY CASE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Following upon M. Ravary's report Count Esterhazy will be summoned before a Council of War during the second week in January.

THE VACANT SEAT AT YORK.

Lord Charles Beresford is the Unionist candidate at York to replace the late Sir F. Lockwood.

THE FRENCH MINISTER AT PEKING.

M. Pichon, the French Minister at Rio, has been transferred to Peking.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Dunera has sailed for India.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The Senior Chaplains in India having concurred, the Government have sanctioned the proposal for Chaplains of the Church of Scotland to wear the same dress on field service as already prescribed for Chaplains of the Church of England.

It has been decided that none of the ex-Indian officers who draw their pensions from the Paymaster-General at Home can claim exemption from the British Income Tax under the concession regarding "Indian" pensions recently sanctioned by the Board of Inland Revenue.

RIFLE RANGE FOR G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the acquisition of a new site for a Rifle Range for the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, the cost, over and above what the old site fetches, being shared equally between Government and the Corps. The contribution by the latter, however, will be more than covered by what the Officer Commanding has generously offered to contribute.

COMMAND OF THE MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pryce has been appointed to Command the Madras Volunteer Guards, in succession to Colonel Stewart.

FORECAST OF THE OILSEED CROP.

A POOR OUTTURN EXPECTED.

The official forecast of the oilseed crop of the coming season throughout India which is now published is not a very cheerful one. It shows that in the case of linseed the area sown is almost everywhere smaller than usual, while in that of rapeseed the same is true generally, except in the Punjab and Sind. The outturn is likely to be good in the last named areas, but elsewhere it depends largely on the nature of winter rains. In Berar, however, the linseed outturn is already certain to be very poor.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Dec. 30.

There were 32 cases and 27 deaths in the City to-day; one case and one death in the Cantonment; in Poona District 8 cases and 5 deaths; and 3 cases in the Suburban limits.

In the General Plague Hospital 18 were admitted and 13 died; in the Mahomedan 8 were admitted and 8 discharged cured; in the Hindu 3 were admitted and one died; and in the Gujerathi one was admitted.

Plague is also reported to be bad in Satara.

THE TOCHI FORCE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

General Corrie Bird, with the Divisional Staff, Tochi Force, marched from Boya to Miranshah yesterday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, arrived here yesterday evening.

The City Line steamer City of Khios, left here, for Bombay, this morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore, left here at 6 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrived in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Sunday next.

HONGKONG, Dec. 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan, left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 29-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	26 3-8

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

HEAVY WEATHER ON THE FRONTIER.

SUCCESSFUL FORAGING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

A sowar of the Jodhpur Lancers was found by a convoy lying dead in the Khyber Pass, between Ali Masjid and Lundi Kotal, on Tuesday. Large quantities of bhoosa and wood have been brought into General Hammond's Camp at Lundi Kotal by foraging parties.

An Afridi raiding party, one hundred strong, is reported to be out on the road beyond Bara Fort.

Steps are being taken to secure the release of Sergeant Walker, who is still in captivity with the Afridis, but who wrote on the 22nd that he is being well treated. The remaining missing men are believed to have been killed.

Colonel Reid will command the force left at Malakhand when General Blood advances into the Bonar country. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Waterfield will make a reconnaissance to Maharab, on the right of the Indus bank.

Exceedingly bad weather prevails along the frontier. Snow is lying eighteen inches deep in the Upper Kurrum with rain in the lower valley, and the road is so heavy that the 3rd Field Battery which was marching on Wednesday from Sadda to Alizai, was unable to get through that night. Snow has also been falling on the hills about Malakhand with rain in the plains, and it rained all Tuesday in the Khyber.

HEAVY REAR-GUARD ENGAGEMENTS.

GALLANTRY OF A PRIVATE.

SLIGHT CASUALTIES.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Ali Masjid, 29th December (Camp Karamna, 28th December), says:—Since Christmas Day, General Hart's Brigade had rather an exciting time. On the 26th he moved three miles south of this to Burg, down a gorge so steep and difficult that it took 1½ hours to get the brigade and the divisional troops through. On the 27th, General Hart remained in Burg, whilst a part of his force went on to the Bazar Valley to meet Sir William Lockhart and to picquet the left bank so as to assist in protecting General Gaselee's Column returning from China. The rear-guard of the 2nd Brigade was being followed up as usual, but when the Afridis met the picquets of the 1st Brigade, they transferred their attentions to the latter, the Royal Sussex Regiment, who were on picquet duty, and were engaged warmly for 2½ hours. When they retired on Burg the enemy followed them close to camp. This regiment lost three killed and three wounded. Lieutenant St. De V. A. Julius was slightly wounded. A Private in the Royal Sussex behaved with great gallantry. He was shot through the leg, being severely wounded, but after this he helped a wounded comrade away, and assisted in carrying a dooly in which this man had been laid all the way back to camp. He then went to his company to bivouac to get some food and then to the hospital to have his wound dressed. One officer of the Sussex had his

SPECTACLES KNOCKED OFF

by a bullet. Last night it began to rain, and it has gone on ever since. We had a fairly quiet night. One man of the Sussex on picquet duty was severely wounded by a Snider bullet. This morning, at a-quarter to 5, General Hart started in darkness and rain to surprise and surround the Karamna villages, as it was reported that the people had returned. All the villages were surrounded before daylight, but the Zakka Khels had been too sharp. The withdrawal from Burg up the ravine before mentioned was an extremely difficult operation. Picquets on the hill tops reported the enemy in force to the south of the camp. The rear-guard, consisting of the Royal Sussex and the 21st Madras Pioneers (the latter in the rear), was heavily engaged for several hours. The one great difficulty was to get the picquets down safely. There were ten of these all high up on the steep rocky hills. Colonel C. H. W. Cafe, who commanded the Rear-Guard, managed admirably. The more distant picquets first got down and passed up the ravine, the others following in turn. The Afridis followed closely, and persistently approached within 100 yards of the Madras Pioneers. The enemy gave our men much better chance than usual, and

MANY WERE SEEN TO FALL.

Colonel Cafe reports that the Pioneers behaved extremely well, and with great staunchness. Our losses were: Two men of the Royal Sussex severely rounded; one sepoy, 21st Madras Pioneers, killed, and four severely and one slightly wounded. One Afridi on the rocks above them was armed with the Lee-Metford, and annoyed the rear-guard greatly. Fortunately, he did not shoot well. All the valuable towers in Burg and Karamna are been blown up. In carrying out the duty, however,

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT

occurred, Lieutenant C. R. Tonge, R.E., and a Sapper of No. Company, Bombay Sappers, being killed. One charg under the tower having exploded, Lieutenant Tonge, thinking that the other fuse had failed, went up to the tower to see, when the charge went off. This camp is a sea of mud and the troops are at great discomfort. To-morrow the 1st Brigade with the Divisional troops, Generals Symons and Hart, march to Ali Masjid.

The Bazar Valley expedition is over and done with. General Symons' Division having done the work entrusted to it under the personal direction of Sir William Lockhart. General Gaselee's brigade alone went as far as China, which was destroyed; while General Hart's brigade halted at Burj, ready for action in case the Zakka Khel showed themselves in great strength. The tribesmen, however, never numbered more than 200 men in any one spot and showed little enterprise. They followed up the rear-guard during the return march from China to the Chora Pass, but were easily repulsed with severe loss to themselves. From the 24th to the 28th, during which time the expedition lasted, our total losses were only six men killed and seventeen wounded.

It must have been a disappointment to the troops not to find the enemy in force in the Bazar Valley, as the men of the 1st Division were keen to avenge the losses of the 2nd Division during the march from Dwatoi to Sarkai. The Zakka Khel, however, have the whole of the upper part of the Bara Valley open to them, and they wisely left Bazar to the care of small bodies of men. China is the only village of importance in the valley, and the enemy did not consider it worth while fighting for. Their cave-dwellings of course could not be destroyed. In this expedition the troops seem to have been admirably handled; but the Alachi route, as it seemed likely would be the case, proved difficult, and a battalion of infantry with commissariat stores had to be left all night on the pass. Fortunately it was not attacked. General Gaselee's brigade returned to Lala China on the Khyber on Tuesday, and General Hart's brigade was to follow yesterday.

The long casualty list, though it indicates the severity of the recent fighting in the Afridi country, does not show, as private letters from the front do, the narrow escapes which officers and men have had on various occasions. On one particular day the King's Own Scottish Borderers had a remarkable experience of the straight shooting of the tribesmen. Three soldiers only were wounded, but five others were hit on their bayonets and accoutrements, or grazed by bullets, all these men being in one company. On the same occasion Captain MacLaren was slightly wounded from a ricochet; Lieutenants Sladen and Sellar were grazed on their faces; Lieutenant Broadbent was grazed on the back of his hand, the bullet touching his field-glasses as he was using them; and Lieutenant Keys was hit on his field-dressing pad. All five officers had probably been deliberately singled out by the Afridis.

Sir William Lockhart has returned to Peshawar and will now proceed to Rawalpindi to finish his despatches, and make his final recommendations to Government. His health has suffered from exposure and the privations of the campaign, and he will probably leave for England next week to recruit his strength. For the present at any rate no further operations on an extended scale are possible, but a strict blockade against the Afridis will be maintained.—*Pioneer.*

PICTURESQUE INDIA.

BY

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART.

II.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF INDIA.

When entering on the field of Indian picturesqueness, I feel like one who looks on some vast collection of beautiful objects, say the National Gallery or Kew Gardens, and knows not where to begin his survey. But in order to make my summary—for it cannot be more—both practical and popular, I shall conduct the reader in imagination through the grand Tour of India—thus touching on most of the finest points in the country.

Such a tour is being made more and more frequently year after year, by increasing numbers of English ladies and gentlemen. The ladies generally return with their spirits enlivened, and the range of their imagination much widened. The gentlemen come back full of ideas derived from knowledge which is real so far as it goes, provided that they do not think too much of the knowledge they have thus acquired, and suppose themselves to know more than could possibly be known on a very short acquaintance. They benefit immensely by the journey in mental strength, and in the grasp of Imperial affairs. It is satisfactory too that they always seem to be deeply impressed by the organisation of British Rule in the country.

The tour I am about to sketch must be made in the winter—the climate renders this obligatory. The winter in India is finer even than that of the Riviera, or of southern Italy. The spring and summer are so hot as to be prohibitory, and the autumn is unhealthy. So the tourist must leave England by the first weekly mail of October, so as to break ground at Bombay by the 1st November. Then he may well remain in India till the first homeward mail in April. Thus he would have five months, November, December, January, Februry, March, for his tour—which if really well directed is one of the most magnificent that can be taken on earth. I shall suggest the line of lines that can best be followed, premising that I have myself been to all places which will be mentioned, and that with many of them I have had long and intimate acquaintance.

I shall, however, have to touch but very lightly on each place, passing always quickly as on a rapid tour—the country being a flowery mead where the traveller, like a gay butterfly, flits from flower to flower.

THE WESTERN CAPITAL.

At Bombay, the Western capital, the tourist would have no time to stop and examine the various institutions—unless indeed there might be some particular, say educational, institution in which he took an interest, and which could be looked at in two or three hours. But he should make sure of seeing from some point on Malabar Hill, say Malabar Point, the Governor's Marine Villa, the long and magnificent series of public buildings—one of the finest sights of its kind in the world. The Buildings are in themselves grand, but other cities may have structures as grand, though probably not in Bombay, however, has all the structures in one long line of array, as if on parade before the spectator. And all this is right over the blue bay, with the Western Ghaut Mountain in the distant background. This constitutes a noble introduction, for the traveller, to picturesque India.

Then we pass through the vast harbour of Bombay, with a comparatively narrow mouth surrounded by hills, and studded with islands—again with a mountain background. This harbour is in the very first rank of the harbours of the world, taking an equal place with Sydney, with San Francisco, with Rio de Janeiro. The immediate purpose, is, however, to visit the island of Elephanta and see the Cave temples, rock hewn chambers, with massive figures and antique devices, offering a wondrous spectacle to a newcomer from the Western world.

Then the traveller should determine on broad considerations the route he is going to take from one end to the other of the Indian Continent. There are, of course, several alternatives, but the one which I shall adopt is as follows. First let us proceed through Goojerat to Ahmedabad and back to Bombay; a trip of only two or three days. The traveller would thus see the most fertile coast region in India, with some wonderful railway bridges over deltaic rivers, and some strange specimens of Moslem architecture unique of its kind. It will be well to make this excursion, easily made now, but for the making of which no opportunity will recur.

Returning to Bombay, the traveller should start at once for the distant Punjab, by way of Central India and Rajputana. The railway would carry him to the foot of the Western Ghaut Mountains, not far from the new waterworks with a dam probably the most massive in the world; then up the mountain sides to Nassik and onwards near Asseegurh, the imposing hill fortress dominating this part of the main line between Bombay and Calcutta. Descending into the valley of the Nerbudda, and crossing that river he would ascend the Vindhya Mountains and reach, near Indore, that great cluster of Native States which is called Central India. There is nothing to detain him at or near Indore, unless he should be able to spare two days or so to visit the fine ruins of Mandu once a city with a stately court and camp, but now, since some centuries a typical instance of absolute desolation. From Indore he might if possible diverge to Oodeypore, the noblest of all the Rajput States, which is signalised by the architecture of its palace overlooking lakes. Thence he would proceed to Jaypore, the wealthiest of the Rajput States. The laying out of the modern capital is a good instance of native skill. But even more interesting is the old and half deserted capital at Ambair, full of good specimens of ancient Rajput architecture in the Hindu style both as regards palaces and fortifications. Then he may pass by Gwalior, belonging to Sindhia, the first among the Mahratta States—and a striking instance of these natural fortresses formed by rock masses rising abruptly out of the plains—in which India abounds. Thence he would cross the river Jumna and enter Hindostan.

THE SEAT OF THE GREAT MOGUL.

The plain of Hindostan—the upper basin of the Jumna and the Ganges—is the most important part of India, the scene of Hindu sacred legends, the Imperial seat of the Great Mogul. The traveler soon arrives at Agra, to contemplate the red sandstone Palace-fortress of Akber the Great, the fist of the Great Moguls—with its "pearl-mosque" resplendent in white marble against the azure sky. A very short drive takes him to the Taj Mehal—the mausoleum of a Mogul empress, the finst instance of architecture in marble ever known, peerless in its swelling dome, in the proportions of its structure, in the climatic conditions which have preserved the loveliness of its material almost unimpaired—and by common consent the queen of beauty among all structures in the world. These he soon journeys to Delhi, the opening scene of the Tragedy of the Mutinies in 1857. Again he sees a red sandstone palace-fortress overlooking the Jumna, and by the Jama Mosque, in the magnificent style and its material, red sandstone picked out with marble, the finest mosque ever erected in the many regions over which the faith of Islam has spread. He drives over the remains of dead cities, and realises that there have been several Delhis close by before the present Delhi. After reverently contemplating the Ridge before Delhi, the scene of British heroism and endurance during the memorable siege of 1857—he sets his face straight for the River Sutlej and enters the Punjab.

In his way to Lahore he may stop a few hours at Umritsur to see the Gildod Temple in the midst of a lake—the headquarters of the Sikh religion. At Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, he would pause briefly to notice the city walls and the mosques again remarkable for their material, among which may be reckoned the colours of the earth-enamel, matchlessly beautiful, the product of an art now lost. He will observe the comparatively modern tomb of Ranjit Sing, the Lion of the Punjab, the founder of a kingdom which made the Sikhs a nation.

Thence he would hurry northwards, crossing by mighty railway-viaducts, the Chenab and the Jhelum, and recalling the marches of Alexander the Great—till he reached the Indus at Attock, the most celebrated of the river crossings in India. This has always been an imperial point in the history of many Asiatic dynasties, and he will find the swift river rockbound between lofty sides, in its weird picturesqueness worthy of its historic renown. Soon the railway carries him to Peshawur, which though full of prestige and celebrity has few objects of itterest. But a short ride will take him near to the mouth of the Khyber Pass, close enough for a glance into the gloomy portals between India and Afghanistan.

By this time he will probably feel the difference between the sharp bracing climate with frosty nights, and the mild moist atmosphere as felt when he landed in India. The whole of this vast distance he will have accomplished by railway within a very few weeks. During his passage through the Punjab he may at lucky moments, in favouring weather, have caught glimpses of the snowy range of the Himalayas.

CAWNPORE TO CALCUTTA.

He must now quickly retrace his steps towards Hindostan—not, however, returning to Delhi, but nearing to the north and nearing the Himalayas near Deyrah Dhoon. If he should have leisure to diverge, for two days or so, to Hardwar to visit the engineering works at the head of the Ganges Canal—the finest works of their kind in the world, seen too with an interesting background—he would do well. But he may not have time. So he hastens on through the Gangetic Valley, to Cawnpore, not itself remarkable for anything save the pathetic monument over the Well where the British victims of the Mutinies found the rudest of tombs. He would there consider whether he has time to diverge for two days or so to Lucknow, a place illustrious in British annals, but not externally remarkable, inasmuch as its Moslem architecture is second-rate and will appear to be utterly inferior after the superb examples he has been seeing at Agra, Delhi, and Lahore. At all events he must proceed past Allahabad, at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna, and the largest junction station in India—to Benares. A day or two days he must give to Benares, the capital city of the Hindu faith. Passing gently down the stream of the Ganges in a boat he sees the finest river frontage in India—a long series of palaces and conical temples with flights of stone steps down the steep bank to the river, crowded with persons pressing onwards to dip in the sacred water. If he desires to study Christian Missions, now is the time and here is the place for this purpose.

He must now make a straight run by railway to Calcutta, not pausing much at the Imperial Capital with its many institutions. Still he will notice Dalhousie Square, a small lake surrounded by public buildings—the finest square in India—the long lines of structures, public and private, facing the great green plain, the Eden gardens on the Hooghly bank alongside the ocean going ships, the broad river filled with shipping like the pool of the Thames. He has now reached the limit of his Grand Tour, and will henceforward be on his way home.

WONDERS IN NATURE AND ART.

From Calcutta he should make a straight cut across the country to Nagpore, in the very heart of India, by the railway which has in recent years been constructed. Heretofore his railway journeys will have taken him across mountain ranges and along never ending plains, verdant with the young rising crops of the cool season. But now he will from his carriage windows obtain some idea of the forests and jungles of India. From Nagpore—the capital of the Central Provinces, at which place there is little save Mahratta structures of some interest to detain him—he should proceed through Berar to the Bombay Deccan on route to Poona. If he could spare two days or so to visit the Rock-hewn Temples, commonly called the caves of Ajunta, he would do well. These gloomy chambers in the heart of the black rock formations, with statues and images of the grandest designs, are of unique interest. Poona is replete with historic associations as the old headquarters of the Mahratta Confederation, whose Empire in India was superseded by that of the British. It is also fraught with grave political considerations at the present time. But it has few sights to offer, except the lake with the temple-crowned rock in the midst.

Here again the traveller would do well if he could spare four days or so, in order to diverge to Mahabaleshwar, the summer residence of the Bombay Presidency. The scenery is wondrous, with the vast face of the mountain range and the mighty walls of laminated rock right over the coast region with the Indian Ocean on the western horizon. Prominent in the view is the square tower-like hill of Partabgarh, where two centuries and a half ago Sivaji, the Mahratta, by assassinating the Moslem Envoy, raised the standard of Hindu revolt against the Muhammadan Empire.

Returning to Poona the traveller may proceed to Hyderabad, the Nizam's capital. The sights at Hyderabad—gateways, mosques, and the like, are not remarkable, and in the Nizam's Palace there is nothing to see. Still he would gather some idea of the pomp and state, the court and camp, the political and social atmosphere of the largest among all the Native States of India. He might devote one day to Golconda, called the City of Tombs, because it contains the mausoleum of an entire moslem dynasty.

From Hyderabad he should proceed to Madras. There is not much, save the public structures and the new harbour, to detain him in this, the capital of Southern India. But he will proceed, passing by Vellore and Arcot, memorable for those contests of the last century which decided the question whether the Empire of India should go to the French or to the English. So he will reach the foot of the Nilgherry Mountains—the summer resort of the Madras Presidency—and ascend to the plateau of Ootacamund. From these heights he will survey an ocean of lower hills, rising and diminishing just like billows, with the Nilgherry—literally Blue peak—towering aloft, and the shimmer of the Indian Ocean on the horizon.

Descending to the plain, which has now become the Southern Peninsula, he will visit the Rock of Trichinopoly, famous in the record of British heroism—and the noble temples of Tanjore. He would have a glimpse too of the magnificent system of irrigation in that region. Still journeying southwards he reaches Madura, containing unsurpassed examples of Hindu sacred architecture. Further to the south he would visit the Christian Protestant missions in Tinnevelly, the field where Christianity has most widely spread among the Natives, and has most firmly taken root. Thence he would soon reach the southern extremity of India, and crossing over to Ceylon would embark at Colombo by some mail steamer bound for England.

If this programme, this itinerary, this projected tour, were accomplished in the five months, it would constitute a grand record of travel. I believe that it could be done, provided that the traveller were not tempted to linger anywhere unduly. But comprehensive as its scope may be, it unavoidably omits Sind and Burma, and it leaves unvisited the Marble Rocks of Jubbulpore, that gem of natural beauty, and the irrigation works on the eastern coast, it also leaves untouched the grand region of the Himalayas.

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THE FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW.

A Review of the general results of the measures adopted during the late Famine was issued yesterday by the Revenue Department:—

As the operations for the relief of famine have not yet been entirely closed and none of the district reports on them have yet been received, some time must elapse before a complete account of the distress and the manner in which it has been dealt with can be prepared. It is now however possible to gauge the general result of the measures and His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to take the earliest opportunity of recording his satisfaction with the conduct of them.

2. As the object of the administration of relief is the preservation of human life the degree of success which has been attained will best be judged from a comparison of the mortality during the period of famine with the normal mortality, so far as it can be ascertained. Accordingly there have been appended statements of the number of deaths in the several affected districts in each month from October 1896 to October 1897 and of the rate per mille as compared with the average rate in the previous 10 years, of the deaths due to cholera and of the mortality on all relief works. It is to be observed that special attention has been paid to registration in the period of distress and the employment of additional establishments has allowed unusual accuracy to be attained, whereas it is probable that the average rate as deduced from the records of previous years is below the real normal rate.

3. In the earlier months of the famine the mortality was below the normal, and especially so in the districts most affected. It is probable that the absence of heavy rain in September and October 1896 was beneficial for a time to the general health. There was no material increase of mortality until May and June, when heavy showers filled the nalas and the people drank polluted water. Several outbreaks of cholera were distinctly traced to this cause. Throughout the monsoon months of the past season the mortality was generally above the average, but it was largely so only where cholera prevailed in an epidemic form, and it was not greater in the more than in the less affected districts.

4. Turning to the statement of mortality on works His Excellency in Council finds that on the whole the deaths were remarkably few. The rate was generally very much below the normal rate, and where it was high, special causes were traced. It will appear from the statement that the principal of these causes was cholera, but in the months of July and August people came to the works in such large numbers that it was impossible at once to provide shelter for all, and many who had avoided seeking relief until their condition had been reduced were unable to withstand the exposure. Many residents in His Highness the Nizam's territory reached the works in those months in a very weakly state.

5. Twenty-one deaths which had been attributed in the village registers to starvation up to the end of September have been investigated. Seventeen of them occurred in the Khandesh district, where the distress was not very severe. Some of the people who were alleged to have died from this cause were found to be well-to-do or to have able-bodied relations. In only eleven cases are there reasonable grounds for holding that death was due mainly to the want of food. Seven of these people did not belong to this Presidency but wandered into it in a state of emaciation, and the rest, though belonging to the Presidency, were also wanderers who would not stay on the works or take advantage of the relief provided for them. Some other cases of death attributed to starvation are still under investigation.

6. It was of course inevitable that in a year of famine the mortality should be greater than usual. Even people to whom State relief could not properly be given are not at such a time able to withstand disease, and the scarcity and bad quality of water are fertile sources of illness. But the Governor in Council has no hesitation in stating that there was no increase of mortality due to the absence of opportunity of relief. For this result the credit is due to the officers by whom the measures were carried out. Through their watchfulness and unremitting zeal work or gratuitous assistance was ready whenever it was needed. At the same time by the adoption of measures which will hereafter be described in detail the relief was restricted to those who were in real want of it.

7. His Excellency in Council accords his grateful thanks to all through whose devotion to duty in a very trying time this success has been attained. The supervision of the Commissioners and Superintending Engineers of the Central and Southern Divisions and of the Collectors and Executive Engineers of the several affected districts was in every way excellent. The burden of labour and responsibility was generally in proportion to the area and intensity of distress, but the hill talukas of Poona and Satara presented special difficulties owing to the impossibility of providing work in them and the reluctance of the distressed people residents in them to go to a distance. The acknowledgments of Government are specially due to Mr. Joshi for the promptness with which he prepared projects for large works when the concentration of the labourers became urgently necessary. The Sanitary Commissioner and District Medical Officers watched the condition of the people and provided remedies when necessary with exemplary care. It is unnecessary to specify the several officers whose labours are worthy of special recognition because those whose duties have been unusually arduous will be rewarded by one or other of the concessions authorized by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Government of India for the purpose of acknowledging value able service. There have been errors of judgment committed, as was inevitable, and there have no doubt been delinquencies on the part of subordinates dealt with by the local officers, but there has been reported to Government no instance of carelessness in the discharge of his duty on the part of any officer. Work of a special kind, such as that done by Mr. Shuttleworth and officers under him for the preservation of agricultural cattle, will be noticed on the receipt of a detailed report regarding it.

8. The administration of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund has been aided by various officers, but in rendering assistance they were not acting in their official capacity, and it is necessary for His Excellency in Council to do no more as regards it than to acknowledge on behalf of the people of this Presidency the immense relief of suffering which has been effected through this magnificent charity. Government are also aware that valuable service has been otherwise rendered by many non-official gentlemen and will be glad if the several officers will bring such service to notice in their final reports.

J. P. ORR,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

ANOTHER FIRE AT WORLEE.

FIFTY HUTS BURNT.

That great fires follow the plague, was exemplified in the case of the Worlee Koliwada village, where another fire, though not so formidable as the previous one, broke out last evening, at 3 o'clock, and swept away about fifty huts, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 10,000. Information was sent to the Fire Brigade stations, and the Chinchpoogly steamer proceeded to the village with all possible speed, followed in quick succession by the Sankli Tank and Gowalia Tank steamers. The fire was brought under control within an hour after the outbreak.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant H. P. Turner, 1st Bedfordshire, retires from the service.

Lieutenant C. B. Farwell, R. E., Assistant Engineer, has been invalided from the Peshawar Column.

Lieutenant H. Sargeaunt, Cheshire Regiment, has been selected for appointment to the Army Pay Department at Home.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Dec. 28 was 975, giving a death-rate of 60·05 per annum per thousand as against 87·76 the corresponding period of last year, and 39·92 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 302 died from fevers, of which 200 were bubonic; 7, measles; 4, cholera; 107, phthisis; 60, diseases of the nervous system; 175, affections of the respiratory organs; 35, diarrhœa; 42, dysentery; 26, still-born; 74, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 51; Brahmin, 37; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 492; Hindu outcaste, 99; Musalman, 205; Parsee, 31; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 27; Eurasian, 9; European, 6; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 248 as against 299 the corresponding period of last year, and 310 the average over the past five years.

In the arbitration between the Rajah of Nahan and Mr. Leslie Rogers—particulars of the dispute between whom were published some months ago—the award has now been declared. Mr. Rogers has been granted a lump sum of Rs. 70,000 as compensation to be paid him by the Rajah, plus costs of all suits instituted by Baba Jadu Nath or His Highness against Mr. Rogers in the absence of any specific orders issued by the Courts before whom these suits were tried.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort, Southern & Northern	5	0	11
B Mandvi, Umbarkhadi, and Dongri	9	0	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	18	7	83
D Khetwadi and Girgaum	4	1	7
E Mazagon, Kamathipura, Tardeo, and Byculla	7	3	35
F Parel	0	0	2
G Mahim	0	0	7
Water Division	1	1	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	2·3	19	32
Total	46	31	147
Total plague deaths to date	14,331	10,225	
Same date last year	...	...	975
Total mortality same date 1896	...	...	97

A One from Jalgaum, on the 24th instant; and one from Dutch Mandvie, on 15th instant, by s. s. Dwarka, removed to Arthur Jail (Close Road) Hospital on the 23rd instant.

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	0

THE VORAS ROAD SEGREGATION CAMP.

A visit was paid, yesterday morning, to the Voras Road Segregation Camp by Messrs. Shamrao Vithal, M. P. Barve, Shamrao M. Rele, and others. Blankets were being served to the poor in the camp by Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, at whose cost the neat little huts, ten to number a hundred, have been erected. The hut standing each well apart, are symmetrically arranged in an extensive piece of open ground and are kept sweet and clean, with plants distributed here and there, adding life and color to the surrounding. The camp may serve as a model for imitation. It is principally colonized by poor families from Kalbadpura, who all seemed busily occupied and in excellent spirits. It was amusing to see a group, that had been specially boisterous when first removed from their infected quarters, earnestly pleading to be allowed to remain in the camp a few days longer. The Hindu Fever Hospital at Grant Road was next visited. The arrangements appear satisfactory so far as the means available go; but the accommodation is decidedly limited, looking to the population for whose benefit the wards exist.

Lieutenant T. Roche was deputed on plague duty at Kotri from the 22nd ultimo, vice Second Lieutenant McV. Crichton, reverted to military duty.

Assistant Surgeon M. M. Mody has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Disinfecting Camp at Anand.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports show that no case was recorded in the Colaba and Fort districts. In the Mandvie ward four cases of plague and six of suspicious fever were detected and sent to different hospitals. One death from plague was also recorded in the same district. In C ward (north), Khumbharwada, Khara Talao, and Bhuleshwar sections each showed three cases of plague. Three cases of plague were reported from Market and Dhobi Talao sections. Nine deaths were recorded in the same ward; four in the northern sections, and five in the southern sections. In D ward, two cases—one plague and another suspicious—were detected by Drs. Lion and Jather, and removed to hospitals. In E ward (east), five plague cases, two of relapsing fever and five suspicious cases were discovered and sent to different hospitals. One death from plague was also recorded in the same district. The Parel and Mahim districts showed

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were, yesterday, twenty-one deaths recorded in the various plague hospitals, and 349 persons remaining in them under treatment.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

There were, yesterday, 1,177 persons detained under quarantine in the Koliwara Camp, 504 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 213 in the Karelwady Camp.

HINDUS AND SEGREGATION.

The Hindu backward classes called meeting of their community, last Sunday afternoon, at Hool Malee's Wady, Byculla, to raise a fund to establish a private plague hospital and a contact segregation camp for their use. Among those present were Sirdar Mir Abdool Ali Bahadur, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balerishnajee Pitale, J. P., Rao Sah Vithalrao K. Vandekar, Messrs. Nakhva, Ruke, Malap, J. P., Haude, Barde, Ghamjee Balajee, a many others. Rs. 3,000 were subscribed and a committee appointed for the purpose, which met on Wednesday.

On Wednesday afternoon, the general working committee to help Hindus in plague quarantine held a meeting at Muncajdas House, Girgaum, to consider a letter from the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra and others of the Hindu Fever Hospital, suggesting the diversion of the fund of over 2,000 rupees raised to help Hindu arrivals in plague quarantine at Bombay to the opening of a private contact segregation camp for local residents. Only a few members were present. The secretary, R. B. Pitale, opposed diverting a fund raised for a specific purpose without the previous sanction of all subscribers, of whom some were absent. Eventually it was resolved to utilize a portion of the fund to this object. The names of Diwan Bahadur Manibhoy, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldass, and others were added to the sub-committee.

NEW RULES FOR THE PROTECTION OF MAHABALESHWAR.

Under the provisions of Act III. of 1897, the Governor-in-Council has promulgated additional rules for the better protection of Mahabaleshwar and Panchgani: They provide:—

(1) Persons proceeding to Mahabaleshwar or Panchgani to live in bungalows or hotels must be provided with certificates from Government officers not below the rank of Mamlatdar, showing the place from which they come. If they come from an infected place the certificate must be given by the Chief Plague Authority there or some officer empowered by him for this purpose, and must show that the person and his family (if any) have been under the observation of the certifying officer for a period of not less then ten days previous to the date of the certificate, and that no case of plague or suspicious case has occurred in the family within that period or recently before it. If a case of plague or a suspicious case has occurred at any time in the family within a month, the certificate must show that the person with his family (if any) and house have been properly dealt with under the regulations for segregation and disinfection, and are now free from suspicion. Persons unprovided with certificates or having certificates which do not fulfil the above requirements will be detained under observation for a period—which may exceed ten days before they are allowed to enter or reside in Mahabaleshwar or Panchgani. The observation of the certifying officer does not imply the segregation of the person or family, but implies that at least ten days' notice of the intention to leave for the hill stations will be received by him from the applicant.

(2) The Superintendents of Mahabaleshwar and Panchgani are empowered to prohibit any excess over a reasonable number in the number of residents in a dwelling when they have reason to suspect that the premises are being used to harbour persons who would ordinarily not be exempted from detention.

3. The Superintendents are empowered to prohibit the entry into Mahabaleshwar or Panchgani of persons having no visible means of subsistence or reasonable prospect of employment.

(4) The period of detention of suspected persons may in all cases be extended to ten days at the discretion of the Chief Plague Authorities, Mahabaleshwar and Panchgani.

2. The City of Bombay shall be considered an infected place for the purposes of these rules.

(3) The Governor in Council has applied to the City of Bombay the rules for servants' certificates, published on 13th November last, to the effect that visitors to Panchgani or Mahabaleshwar from Poona limits must, if they take with them any servants or attendants, see that their servants and attendants, whether accompanying them or not, are provided with a certificate from the Poona Plague Committee or a Plague Authority authorized by

abigani or Mahabaleshwar for a period of eight days for observation and disinfection. When the certificate shows that a case has occurred no more than a month but not less than ten days before the date of departure, the servants and attendants will be detained there, at the camp of observation only so long as may be necessary to disinfect clothing and their clothing, bedding, &c. This would ordinarily not involve a delay of more than a few hours. In other cases servants and attendants will be passed under the existing rules regarding surveillance.

THE ARTILLERY COURT MARTIAL.

LOSS OF PRISONER'S WRITTEN DEFENCE.

Acting orders from General Glasgow, the Court assembled to try Company Sergeant Major Sullivan for the improper changes [illegible] to his commanding officer in a communication addressed to the General on the 13th November, re-assembled on December 19 morning in the Court Martial Room Rangoon for the purpose of recording evidence as to the loss of the part of the proceedings, &c., the accused's first written defence.

The evidence which here follows, was to the effect that the written defence was given to the prosecutor who handed it to the prisoner with instructions that he (the prisoner) should make a duplicate copy of it. The accused's messenger alleged that he delivered the defence at the Officers' Mess, Royal Artillery, but so far the messenger has not been able to identify the person to whom it was delivered. By the regulations if any part of the proceedings is lost before their confirmation, and the prisoner does not consent to a copy going in, the proceedings are void and a retrial may be had. It is hardly necessary at this stage to comment on the procedure of the Court, beyond saying that if a duplicate copy was ready required the Judge Advocate should have taken care of the original and seen his own copying done, rather than give the task to the prisoner.

On the accused being brought up, the President, Colonel Stevens, said that the Court had re-assembled under orders of the General Commanding the District, for the object before-mentioned.

The Court was composed as at the previous Court Martial. Mr. R. S. Giles, Barrister-at-law, appeared as the prisoner's friend.

Captain Kelsall, in reply to the Court, said:—On Friday the 3rd instant he first defence was handed to me in the Court Martial room, as the prisoner left the room with instructions to ask the prisoner to make a duplicate copy of it. I then drove down to my office. A few minutes afterwards as the prisoner was passing his quarters I had him called in, and handed him the original address and requested him to make out a copy as it was required in duplicate by the Court. He took it with him and I have not seen it since.

The President:—What steps did you take to get back the defence?

Witness:—The next time the court re-assembled, Monday the 6th December when it was found that the documents were not forthcoming, and Sergeant Major Sullivan, had said that he sent them to me on Saturday, the 4th December, I sent the Court orderly to a native who is said to have taken the papers to Sergeant Major Sullivan with instructions to give them to the R. A. Officers' Mess in case the native could identify the man to whom he had given them. The Court orderly came and reported to me that he could not be found. I afterwards met with the native myself to to the R. A. Mess and turned out every man, but the native he had described to me could not be identified. I then took the Cantonment Police Inspector and made him give an account to the Police Inspector of what he knew of the papers. I asked the Inspector to send the Police Sergeant with this native to make a thorough search for the man to whom he had given the papers and whose appearance he had described to my own servants as to what he had received. We also brought into my office the 4th or 5th instant. They said none had been delivered.

Where was I when you made enquiries about the papers? Sergeant Major Sullivan was in the Court-Martial room or in the verandah outside.

Where was I when the Court orderly? Sergeant Major Sullivan was either in the Court-Martial room or in the verandah outside. I believe the latter, but cannot say.

Did the accused admit you had received and took papers to the Mess? I—The native said he received the papers and took them to compound of the Officers' Mess.

Did you give me any instructions as to how I should return the papers and the document? I did not. I had as a remedial order said "Send them to me as soon as possible."

Did you make enquiries from me as to the completion of the copy between the time you gave it to me and the assembling of the Court on the 6th instant? I do not know.

Did you have any conversation with me on the evening of the 6th instant regarding my having out of a fresh defence? I have a vague recollection, but I cannot say for certain. It was on the 6th, but I did ask Sergeant Major Sullivan for a fresh copy of his defence or to write the substance of it. He said he had a copy in his possession, but did not do. finite [illegible] he could make out a fresh one or not. He said he must consult his lawyer, and would forward him for a definite answer. He did not give a definite answer. Rules of procedure must be followed."

President:—We have got Captain Kelsall's statement before us. He gave you the first address [illegible] I want you to tell me your version of it.

Witness:—I have already told Captain Kelsall, Colonel Stevens and others.

The President:—That does not matter. I want to make a record for the purpose of recording the circumstances under which the first address was lost.

Prisoner:—It is hardly fair to ask me. I am only a prisoner. The British law does not require a prisoner to be asked that.

One of the members:—You decline to say.

The Prisoner:—I do not decline to say. I say it is not fair to ask me. I have no objection, however, to give my version of it.

The President:—That is all I want. You can refuse to say anything you like. I do not want to influence you. This statement has nothing to do with the court.

The Prisoner, who preferred to put his statement in writing, wrote out what he had to say and handed it over to the President.

The statement was as follows:—The original copy of my defence was given me by Captain Kelsall, the prosecutor, on the afternoon of the 3rd instant in the presence of Sergeant Milne. It was open and he asked to get a copy made of it. I thought it tantamount to an acquittal and readily made my own copy up to date. A. N. C. O. assisted me. It was done before I went to bed that night. I went to the hospital at 6-30 a.m. on the 4th instant and left the original and copy on my table with instructions for one of my boys to take it to the Adjutant, and I went straight from the hospital to the Court, to have never seen the document since. I was not acquitted on the 4th and time was given me to make my defence, the second address. On Monday morning, the 6th instant, while in Court the President enquired for my defence. I said I sent it to Captain Kelsall on the 4th. Captain Kelsall had two interviews with me on the 6th instant and paraded me to make another defence and give it to him. I said I would refer the matter to my lawyer and did so five minutes after, when he replied "to do nothing of the sort. I have not seen Captain Kelsall again till now. The last interview I had with him was 8-25 p.m. on the 6th instant, when he authoritatively demanded an answer from me. I refused, as he was not the officer responsible, and said that he President should question me, and not he, and that then I should answer. My final words were to "follow the rules of procedure."

The President:—Do you desire to make a fresh address in lieu of that look?

The Prisoner:—No, if it qualify that. I cannot possibly make a fresh address as all my witnesses will have to be recalled.

The Court was then cleared and the prisoner removed.

The *Rangoon Gazette* says:—With an absolute disregard for the express provisions of the Regulations, as for all considerations of justice, the null and void sentence of the Court-Martial is sent to the General Commanding Burma District and solemnly confirmed by him, saving that the punishment is reduced from reduction to the ranks and loss of good conduct medal to reduction to the rank of Sergeant only.

Public interest at home in affairs on the Frontier having somewhat diminished, Mr. Melton Prior, the special correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, and M. Paul Renouard, of *Black and White*, were lately recalled, and came down to Bombay en route for Home. On their arrival here telegrams were received by both gentlemen, directing them to proceed to China, where interesting developments are now anticipated.

Following on the defeat of Mdlle. Chauvin in her attempt to obtain recognition as a practising advocate at the French Bar, comes the announcement of a woman's daily newspaper which is shortly to appear in Paris. The new journal is to be called *La Fronde*, and it has been established by Mdme. Marie Durand, late of the Theatre Francais. The paper is to be "the rallying point of all French-women struggling for the extension of their rights."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New Year's Day Honours *Gazette* will be published on Saturday. It will contain rewards for the famine and plague work.

Mr. H. O. W. G. Brooks, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Kolaba, and District Registrar, Kolaba, from the date on which Mr. E. Gray, I.C.S., gave over charge.

On relief of his acting appointment as Superintending Engineer, Central Division, Mr. S. Rebsh, M.Inst.C.E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Presidency. Mr. Ibrahim S. D. Ahmadi, I.C.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Presidency District to the Bijapur District.

Mr. J. D. F. Engel, First Inspector of Factories, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 3rd January 1898.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S. on return to duty is appointed to be Assistant Judge in the Surat District; Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., to be Assistant Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur District.

The staff for the Buner expedition will be that of the 1st and 2nd Brigades and divisional staff of the Malakand Field Force; Sir Bindon Blood being in command, with Major Deane as his chief Political Officer.

The latest returns of the casualities in the expedition across the North-West frontier still give only 9 followers killed and 25 wounded; but these figures cannot possibly include the men who were cut up on the retirement down the Bara Valley. It should be possible now to ascertain how many were lost as the troops halted for some days to rest at the end of their trying march.

Many news explains Reuter's message of three weeks ago to the effect that Lord Lansdowne "proposed to regroup the infantry on the basis of four battalions instead of two." What Lord Lansdowne really said was that if the Government succeeded in obtaining the sanction of Parliament to raise new battalions it was the intention of the military authorities "to add them not as new groups of two, but to the existing groups of two and thereby create some groups of four," a very different thing to utterly disorganising the territorial system, as Reuter made it appear. Of the existing 67 regiments of the line two, the King's Royal Rifles and the Rifle Brigade, are already organised in four Battalions. Considering the value of tradition and sentiment it is to be hoped that the new battalions will be attached in name, as well as with regard to regimental districts, to already existing regiments.

"Echoes of the past" seem to be the fashion at present, observes a contemporary. A copy of a business letter thirty years old has recently fallen into our hands. It was written in 1867 by a Liverpool shipowner who had begun life as a sailor, to the newly appointed captain of one of his ships bound for Calcutta. It begins in the good old style: "You having been appointed to the command of the ship Petrel, I have to request that you will with all possible despatch sail and proceed to Calcutta." Then follows a minute and careful enumeration of the thousand and one matters which require to be attended to on the way from the Mersey to the Hughli. "Nearing Calcutta," says this shrewd counsellor, "you must be very careful when making the Sandheads, to keep your lead going before you get a pilot." And when you have got him "always keep on good terms with the pilots, surveyors and harbour masters. When you apply at Bankshall for harbour-master to drop you up the river, see that they send you a good, experienced man, and not a new hand, and be very careful that you give no orders, nor say what you think the harbourmaster should do (the last clause is underlined) for if you do this the ship may be made liable for any damage done or sustained while you are dropping up. From what the writer says about the town of thirty years ago it is evident that things have altered considerably since then. "When you come to engage steam bear in mind that the steamers always ask double what they will take. You will therefore bargain with them as closely as you can. The concluding extract shows that a certain important class of our fellow-citizens was not so highly esteemed then as it is now. "Employ no Babu at Calcutta, but get a sircar. Undoubtedly they understand some things as well thirty years ago as we do to-day.

Among his other experiences in Tibet it is stated Mr. Savage Landor was set astride of a sharp plank, his legs and arms being extended, and tied to trees. A rope was then fixed round his neck, so as nearly to suffocate him, but not quite, and was made fast to a tree. When in this position he attempted to ease the fearful strain on his back, the rope round his neck instantly tightened to strangulation. "Vice versa," when the prisoner sought to escape the tension on his larynx he nearly broke his back. He remained in this position for twenty-four hours, and would have remained until he died if an order had not come from Ghassa, directing that he should be released and sent back to the frontier. In the pitiable condition induced by the tortures he had undergone, Mr. Landor had to walk back the whole way, beaten and buffeted, and frequently kicked across the frontier, being picked up more dead than alive by a native missionary. If we must have a forward frontier policy, exclaims the *Englishman*, why not treat the Tibetans to a taste of it?

On Christmas night about 12-30 p.m., the sentry on guard at the bungalow of the Officer Commanding the 2nd Sikhs Infantry, Kohat, managed to "bag" a Rifle thief. Being a cloudy dark night the sentry did not notice the thief until he was within a few yards of him. On challenging, the thief fired a revolver at him, the shot grazed his forehead, thereon the sentry fired, but missed, and while he was reloading the thief made a dash at him, catching, the rifle with one hand he pulled him down by the other, the sentry the while sticking hard to the rifle. A struggle ensued, when the thief finding he could not wrench the rifle away and thinking another shot from his revolver might awaken the guard, drew out a knife which luckily for the sentry he could not use, because the remainder of the Guard had turned out and shot him. The thief before he died confessed he was an Adam Khel from the Kohat Pass. The revolver in his possession turns out to be a Webley and is in all probability the one described as having been stolen only a few nights ago. He is evidently one of the gang who visited the Field Hospital some nights ago, and his exemplary punishment will no doubt have a wholesome effect on his confederates.

Previous to the arrival of the Japanese the Chinese mandarins at Taipeh, Formosa, commenced the construction of a wooden steamer at Twatutia with the idea of allaying the suspicions of the Chinese authorities at Peking who were unable to understand why it was that the Formosan returns were debited a large amount, year after year, for a ship-building yard which built no ships. Without the assistance of foreigners the hull was built and, according to popular report, the mandarins who desired to make amends for the long nonproductiveness of their establishment, were specially anxious to produce a swift craft and ordered that she be fitted with twin screws with the idea that if one screw would drive the ship at a certain speed two screws would double it and convert their vessel into a regular scorcher. Foreign engineers were then invited to inspect the craft and bid for placing the machinery. Two gentlemen from rival establishments in Hongkong and Shanghai accordingly visited the island and after examining the hull, put in their estimates in which it appeared that they could promise no more than five knots speed. This created considerable consternation among the mandarins who had evidently reported that their offspring would "make walk" at a very rapid gait. Extravagant offers, pleadings, prayers were alike of no avail. Work, however, was continued on the craft by the Chinese until stopped by the arrival of the Japanese. A few weeks ago the vessel was put up at auction and sold for some 3,500 yen. It has been estimated that at least 30,000 yen had been expended on the hull by the Chinese builder.

The statement that the Secretary of State has sanctioned a special pension of Rs. 8,000 a year for Sir Alfred Croft, late Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, is not the whole case. The Lieutenant-Governor, having regard to Sir Alfred's remarkably meritorious services throughout an unusually long tenure of his appointment, recommended an extraordinary pension of Rs. 8,000 a year, but the Government of India considered an increased pension an inappropriate way of meeting the case, and proposed to the Secretary of State an honorarium of Rs. 10,000 or so. His Lordship, however, in his turn regarded this proposal as an inconvenient method of conferring a special reward, and negatived it, but did not proceed to sanction the recommendation of the local Government. Thus Sir Alfred will receive no more than the special pension of his rank. A neater, we might say a meaner, way of shunting a proposal obnoxious a Calcutta paper, could hardly have been devised: it is probably regarded in high quarters as a stroke of financial genius.

Lord Wenlock made a speech at the Gimcrack Club dinner on the 7th instant at which Lord Rosebery also spoke. He claimed to have accompanied Lord Rosebery on the first occasion that either of them went to a racecourse. Both of them, said Lord Wenlock, were boys at Eton. They arranged to go one afternoon to see a race at Ascot. It was rather difficult to get there and back in the short time at the disposal of an Eton boy. They planned an expedition carefully and elaborately. They arranged for one of her Majesty's vehicles, for false whiskers and moustaches, white hats and veils; but the vehicle did not turn up, and they had to run the whole eight miles in Eton garb on the warmest of June days. They witnessed one race, drank nearly a whole cup of champagne, and got back to Eton in time not to be beaten. They saved their bacon.

A remarkable bigamy case is causing much sensation in Vienna society, the *Daily Mail's* correspondent says. Two years ago the Countess Eugenie, daughter of one of the wealthiest aristocrats in Austria, secretly made the acquaintance of a Servian named Chevitch, who said he was a captain in the Servian army. The Comtesse was never allowed to go out alone, but contrived to meet Chevitch when going to church accompanied by a maid. Finally, with the connivance of the servant, she eloped with him, and they were married. Chevitch soon began to maltreat the Comtesse, often beating her and making her do menial work. Recently she paid him 10,000 florins to desert her, he going to Belgrade and she returning to her parents. She has now discovered that he was not an officer but the valet of one, and was married to a Servian kitchen-maid.

Sensitive Parisians have at times suspected that the ingenuity of devising the Eiffel Tower was ratched, if not surpassed, by the construction of the Ferris Wheel of the Chicago World's Fair. Inspired by the patriotic duty of conceiving some stupendous project, whereby to reclaim the supremacy and out-dazzle the American triumph, the novelty produces of the French capital have racked their resourceful brains. The Revolving Palace is the result (says the *Illustrated American*.) The structure, designed by M. Ch. Davic, will consist of a hexagonal shaft 350 feet in height, divided into twenty-five stories. The entire palace is to be covered with nickel plate, aluminium, ornamental tiling, and glass. Illumination will come from 20,000 incandescent and 2000 arc lights, of varied colours, arranged so as to bring out clearly all decorative lines, balconies turrets, pillars, and statues. In the loftiest part of the palace are to be a chime of sixty-four bells and a powerful organ played by compressed air. Above these, and crowning the whole, will perch the weather vane—a cock, fifteen feet high, and formed from 1200 incandescent lights. The entire structure is to turn on a pivot and be moved by hydraulic apparatus, always at the same speed, making a complete revolution once an hour. Spectators may thus occupy the same position and see, spread out before them, the entire panorama of the Exposition, with the city of Paris and its environs. It will be no surprising if the revolving Palace of M. Davic is to vie in point of glory for its originality and allure more admiring pilgrims to its summit than did the Eiffel Tower and Ferris Wheel in their day and generation.

In the presence of so many little wars, and with the possibility of large ones hanging constantly over our heads, the *Hospital* considers it is a matter of no small importance to consider what is to happen to the enormous number of wounded who will assuredly bestrew the great battlefields of the future. The rapidity with which modern repeating rifles and machine guns can be fired, and their great length of range, will bring upon any contested spot a perfect hail of bullets, and unless battles are to be won purely by strategy the losses must be enormous. What, then, is to be done with the wounded? Experiments made in the German army show very clearly that, unless we were prepared very largely to increase the number of stretcher-bearers, it would be quite impossible even as a mere physical problem, to carry the wounded off the field. But it would also be impossible in consequence of the risks to which the bearers would be exposed, which would be far greater than those of ordinary combatants—so great, in fact, that according to many competent authorities the whole organisation would be absolutely annihilated. Archibald Forbes has given it as his opinion that the service as now existing, would be found utterly impracticable in the event of a big war. Finally he says this and the building fund was started on the occasion of the Durbar held here to confer the insignia of K.C.I.E. on his Highness the Diwan Saheb of Palanpur and Rs. 3,977 were subscribed. An application was made to Government for a free grant of this site to the society on condition that the society should give the portion of the Hemabhai Institute in its charge to the library after the completion of the new building. Government, however, have granted the site on 99 years leasefending in March 1907. The society thanks all officials concerned and the Municipality for enabling it to erect a building on this site. The building is to contain a large hall for purposes of public lectures and meetings. The secretaries to the late Nagarsheth Premabhai Hemabhai Memorial Fund have proposed to hand over the fund to the society under certain conditions. The proposal has been accepted and the Hall will be styled "The Premabhai Hemabhai Hall." From the commencement the society has been patronized by heads of Administration, by Chiefs of Native States and by European officers of high position; and the society officers its thanks to them all for the assistance thus given to it. The Society has had the honour of having three Governors of Bombay as its members and patrons, viz., Lord Falkland, Lord Elphinstone, and Lord Reay. Similarly at the time of the foundation of the society H. H. the Gaekwar gave a donation and H. H. Sir Siyajirao, the present Gaekwar, is a patron of the society. Special mention must also be made of the munificent gift of Mr. Premchand Raichand, of Bombay who gave a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Society. The present condition of the Society is the result of the hard work of benevolent, European and Native officials, notably and principally of Mr. A. K. Forbes, to whom the the society owes its birth. The interest which he took in matters relating to the history and literature of Gujarat is well known. It is therefore meet and proper that the foundation-stone of this building of the society should be laid by another European officer of high position, whose whole career has been in Gujarat, who has taken very great interest in the education and general progress of the people of Gujarat, and at whose hands the people of the province have received many benefits. The exertions, Mr. Lely, which you and Mrs. Lely have made for the culture of the Gujarati speaking public, make the society hopeful that the inauguration of his building at your hands will give one more impetus to the career of the society. The Honable Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal, president of the society, then requested Mr. Lely to lay the foundation stone and handed over the silver trowel to him. Mr. Lely then left-his seat and put cement with the towel, lowered the foundation stone, and declared it well and truly laid. After he took his seat a telegram from His Highness Sir Sayaji Khanderao, G.C.I.E. Rao of Cutch, granting a donation of Rs. 500 towards the society's building, was read.

Mr. Lely then rose and addressed the meeting as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is interesting to learn that your society was founded nearly 50 years ago by two men who will long be held in honour wherever the Gujarati language is spoken—Mr. Kilnock Forbes and Kavi Dalpatram Dayabhai,—one the historian of ancient Gujarat, and the other the Poet Laureate of modern Gujarat. I also find from two reports which Dr. Lalshanker has kindly handed to me that not content with this illustrious beginning you have been expending your work from year to year and assimilating new ideas. Your life members increased from 175 in the year 1880 to 475 in 1890, including the novel feature of 12 lady members. Your own capital rose in the same period from Rs. 30,000 to over Rs. 60,000 and the aggregate amount of trust funds from Rs. 52,820 to Rs. 1,30,000 and now in this Jubilee year you aspire to have a hall and a house of your own. Briefly, I understand that your object may be described by saying that you have taken charge of the language and literature of Gujarat. Now there is no self advertisement about a work like this. It is necessarily limited in its scope, and in the reputation which it brings. It naturally excites very little interest or attention outside the limits of the province itself. It will not lead up, for instance, to a picture of oneself in the *Graphic* or to telegrams of one's doings in the London newspapers. But it has, gentlemen, its own reward—a reward which will remain solid and lasting when all the windy claptrap of the day has passed into silence. An enlightened generation will rise up from the plough, the loom, and the anvil to call the workers blessed, and indeed all men of sober sense will acknowledge the patriotism of our friend, Mr. Lalshanker, and his colleagues who strive for the elevation of the people without making any fuss about it. It does require some self effacement to devote oneself in these days to the promotion of the vernacular. It is to our Colleges and High Schools and the men they turn out that outsiders look. English is the vehicle by which India becomes and will become known to the great world. It is the language of science, of law, and of all the many agencies that stir our modern life. That is true, but it is not the whole story. Below the surface glitter and sparkle are the currents of native life running on slow and deep. English is the language of the student, the lawyer, the traveller, the advanced and educated man; of every class, but the vernacular is the language of the field, the market, and the work shop. It is the language you spoke at your mother's knee. It is the language of your national religions. Whoever wishes to move the masses must find his card in the tongue of the people. The special need for your society may be put in another way. A Gujarathi book may be understood by millions and an English book by only thousands but that is not all. A bad vernacular book will do far more harm than bad English book, for this other reason, that those who read English books are able, or at any rate ought to be able, to distinguish the good from the bad, the true from the false, while the simple vernacular reader takes for gospel all that he reads. He used to venerate the steam engine as a deity to be respected. He has got over that but he has not yet got over a similar feeling with regard to the press. Now you and I know perfectly well that there is as much rubbish and falsehood printed as spoken in proportion to the whole. There is said by the poets to be a *Limbo* to which all idle and untruthful words wander and are stored for ever. I do not know if there is a similar place for printed words; if there is it will be the largest second hand book shop that ever existed. I have no doubt most of us can remember a time in our own childhood when we respected everything "in a printed book." That is just the frame of mind of many simple folk who read only in their mother tongue. Hence the great utility of a society like yours which, like a public analyser of food, with skilled knowledge and judgment, selects the good and offers it to the consumers. I see the means you employ are various. One, is that of offering prizes for the best poems, essays, and translations. Macaulay, speaking of the rule which limits the poem for the new digate prize at Oxford to a certain very moderate length, says the only justification for it is that the shorter a prize poem is the better. Well I think we may say that a book written by a man not because he has something to say and is bound to say it, but because he is moved by the hope of winning Rs. 500 thereby will not generally be a first rate book, but it may be a good book in its way. Then it seems that to encourage struggling authors you purchase copies of selected books, and I presume give them away to libraries and schools. In so doing you are fulfilling an office required in your day. You take the place of the private patron of former days. In England and all advanced countries, a man who writes a good book or even a rubishy one if it suits the taste of the public, may count on 5,000 or 50,000 copies and make a fortune without any other help. But in former days as in India now there was no help forthcoming from such a quarter. Horace and Virgil got it from mecenas; Dr. Johnson, as we all know tried to get it from Lord Chesterfield, the young Gujarati writer hopes to get—and if he is worthy, doubtless not in vain—from the Gujarat Vernacular Society. The only danger I should fear is that your society, being composed no doubt of kind hearted men, may sometimes be tempted to render help not because the book is good but because the author is poor. Hence it is encouraging to note that last year you declined to patronize 26 books which came up to you, thinking rather that any thing which falls below your standard, whether intellectual moral or literary, is a weed to be plucked out, not a flower to be fostered. It degrades your literature of which you are the protectors. It ought to be burnt by the common hangman instead of being helped. If the author remains contumacious help him by all means, cherish him, and above all read him, but if he does not, the sooner he is cut off the better. There is one truth of which your society has as yet perhaps taken little notice but which I hope you will impress especially on young men with all your authority—that is, "Language is power." Language is a book. The power of speech is almost enough—the power of projecting into another mind the spoken word which may rankle or pervert or mislead or on the other hand encourage or instruct for years to come. How much more serious it is to clothe your words in paper and ink which may convey the fallacious arguments or the untrue statement or the corrupting suggestion to the mind not of one but of hundreds and not on one occasion but again and again for years. I fear I have engaged you long enough, I will come to a close. But when a man thinks his thoughts are worth setting down and putting into print there is no excuse for hury, no excuse for imperfect preparation, no excuse for setting down aught in malice, unreason or passion. One more word in closing. So far as an observer perhaps may be set up by the side of a great country like France, you may, it seems to me with increasing influence play in some measure the part of the French academy—the arbiter in part of literature, wholly of language. Like all languages with a limited literature Gujarati tends to break up into dialects and to debase itself with colloquialisms. It is your unbusiness to settle, as literature of a great country ought to take up a strong position towards the modern efforts to Sanscritise it. I am not competent to advise you what that attitude should be but in some respects it reminds one of the attempt to Latinize the Anglo-Saxon of England. Experience there shows that the speakers and writers who can reach and stir the popular heart are those who mostly use the simple home words of the country. The importation of Sanskrit words will increase your Vocabulary, but at the expense of lucidity and al strength. Ladies and gentlemen, without wearying you longer I will conclude by wishing that your second fifty years may be as long you as much as the first and as your first." The Hon. Mr. Ranchoreini then thanked Mr. Lely for the trouble he had taken in coming down for this ceremony from a long distance and for delivering a very instructive and interesting speech.

Mr. Lely was then garlanded, and after the distribution of flowers and pan she assembly dispersed

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

December 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valeria, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect. Via Shanne, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Tenerife Saint Louis Senegal interrupted.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

New Caledonia cable interrupted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Transvaal lines working with heavy delay.

Cable Zilda Rhodes interrupted.

Cable Cochin China Annam interrupted.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Cable Grenada Trinidad interrupted Telegrams for Demerara are sent by steamer.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th December 1897.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	29	2	42 p.m.	9	49
Teheran	30	2	6 p.m.	...	32
Suez	30	2	10 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 30th December 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	43	...	2
" Karachi	...	22	...	1
" Madras	...	24	...	1

It is understood that Mr. Thomas Hardy has made considerable progress with a new novel. Mr. R. W. Chambers has just finished a romance, and it will appear shortly. The scene of it, like "The Red Republic," is laid in France. "Maxwell Gray's" next story will be entitled "The House of Hidden Treasure." It will appear simultaneously in England and America. Messrs. Chatto announce a novel by Mr. William Westall with the title "A Woman Tempted him." It is expected that Zola's novel, "Paris" will be ready some time in January, alike in English and French. Messrs. Longmans are the publishers of Mr. Weyman's coming novel "Shrewsbury," not Messrs. Macmillan as, by a slip of the pen, was stated in this column.

GUJARAT VERNACULAR SOCIETY.

CEREMONY AT AHMEDABAD.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Office and Hall of the Gujarat Vernacular Society, writes a local correspondent, was performed at Ahmedabad, on Friday, the 24th instant, by Mr. F. S. P. Lely, I.C.S., Commissioner, N. D. A mandap was specially erected for the purpose on the site opposite to the Karanj Garden. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, both European and Native, had assembled on the occasion. Among those present were the following:—Mr. T. D. Fry, I.C.S., District Judge; Rev. and Mrs. and Miss Davies; Rev. G. P. Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. Hudson; the Hon. R. B. Ranchorlal Chotalal; Sheth Manibhai Premabhai; Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, C.I.E.; K. B. Jehangirji Pestonji Vakil; Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai Solicitor; Sheth Lalbhai Dalpabhai; Sheth Shambhuprasad Bechardas; Sheth Chimonlal Nagindas; R. B. and Mrs. Lalshanker Umiashanker; R. B. Bhimbhai Kirparam; R. B. Hunsilal Dhirajram; R. B. Keshavalal Hiralal; R. B. Nagardas Vurodundas; Rao Bahadur Varajrai Purushotamrai; Mr. K. Shrinivasrao; Mr. Madhavalal Harilal; Mr. Kamlashanker Pranshanker; Mr. L. M. Wadia; Mr. K. N. Wadia; Mrs. Talati; Mr. and Mrs. Laikaka; Miss Kapadia; Mrs. Nanavati; Mrs. Modi; Mr. Jivanlal Varajrai Desai; Mr. and Mrs. Ramanbhai Mahipatram; Mr. Keshavlal Motilal; R. S. Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar; and others, about 400 in number.

Mr. Lely, the Commissioner, arrived at 4 30 p.m., After he had taken the chair, R. B. Lalshanker Umiashanker, the Honorary Secretary of the Gujarat Vernacular Society, read the following account of the Society:—

Mr. Lely, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Forty-nine years ago when there was no school, no library, no press, nor any paper in this city, a benevolent Englishman, the late Mr. A. K. Forbes, then Assistant Judge at Ahmedabad, started the Gujarat Vernacular Society on 25th December, 1848, with the object of spreading knowledge through the Vernacular. Other European and Native officials joined him in this benevolent work, and the Native Chiefs and gentry also rendered pecuniary assistance. In 1849, the society started a library and a school for boys and girls and arranged to introduce a lithograph press and start a weekly paper called the *Vartaman*. The library was at first located in a room in the Bhadar building. In five years the members numbered over a hundred and the necessity for a suitable separate building was soon felt. In 1855 the society called a meeting, where this necessity was expressed, and the then Nagar Sheth Hemabhai gave a donation of Rs. 4,500 to erect a building. Government granted a site gratis for it, and a building was erected as a cost of Rs. 7,000 and styled "The Hemabhai Institute," which is so very well known now. The society kept a portion of it for its own office and allotted the rest for a library and museum. In 1855 the society handed over the management of the library to a separate committee. The library, as we all know, is in a flourishing condition. The society's Girls' School was endowed by Shethani Harkoowarbai and its management was also given to a separate committee. The press and the paper were entrusted to private management. Thus making a division of labour, the society devoted itself to the work of preparing and publishing useful books in Gujarati. Since 1853 the society conducts a monthly magazine, called the Buddhiprakash. The society has got several books on various subjects written in Gujarati by awarding prizes, and has published them. From the first the Society has worked not only to remove ignorance and superstition by spreading knowledge, but to introduce social reform also. With this view several books on subjects of social reform have been published by the society, such as essays on widows and widowhood; on 50,000 rupee marriages; essay on the legality of widow Remarriage; essay on the belief in Ghosts; essays on caste; scarcity of brides; establishment of marriage-relations among castes which inter-dine; the inhuman custom of disfiguring widows, etc. In 1880 the society was registered under Act. XXI. of 1860, when its objects were declared to be to encourage vernacular literature, to propagate useful knowledge, and to promote education in general. With these objects in view the society has undertaken the management of educational Trust funds endowed for prize essays and scholarships. At present there are twenty-45 such funds under the society administering to Rs. 131,750. The funds of the society itself amount to Rs. 65,500 in round figures. The interest of this amount is spent towards the expenses of maintaining the establishment of printing and publishing books and the monthly magazine, of giving encouragement to authors by purchasing their books, and other current expenses. The society admits life members on a donation of Rs. 50 or more. Life members receive the Buddhi Prakash and all first publications of the value of rupee one free of charges. To encourage reading among school masters and females, the life members fee in their case is registered at Rs. 1-4-0. Periodicals and publications given to life members are given to them free of cost. The society's library, consisting of over 3,000 vernacular books, is open to all members. The number of life members at present is consisting of 10 European gentlemen, 33 Chiefs, 444 Native gentlemen, and 24 ladies. The number of libraries registered in the last year is 23. The society has in its charge in addition to its library of over 3,000 Vernacular books more than 20,000 copies of books published and encouraged by it during the last five years. The society published 49 new works, republished 20 works printed before and gave encouragement to authors of 186 works by purchasing copies of their books at a cost of Rs. 2,303-11-0. The Society's present establishment consists of seven persons, three of whom have been engaged on a vocabulary of Gujarati words for the purpose of fixing the correct spelling which work has been entrusted so it by the Director of Public Instruction. In addition to making special concession to public libraries the society maintains at its own cost a free reading room in the Manik Chok for the benefit of merchants and others generally. It manages the Sir Mangaldas Ranchorlal library in Khadia and also manages the investment of the funds of the Aparao Bholanath Library, and the Anjuman-I-Islam, of Ahmedabad. It conducts the Ranchorlal Chotalal Khadia Girls School and organizes competition lectures by males and females. The portion of the Hemabhai Institute in charge of the society is found to be insufficient for all these purposes, the remaining portion being also too small for the wants of the Hemabhai Library. It was therefore thought that the inconvenience to both the public institutions located in the Hemabhai Institute would be removed if the society built a separate building for its purposes. With this end in view a building fund was started on the occasion of the Durbar held here to confer the insignia of K.C.I.E. on his Highness the Diwan Saheb of Palanpur and Rs. 3,977 were subscribed. An application was made to Government for a free grant of this site to the society on condition that the society should give the portion of the Hemabhai Institute in its charge to the library after the completion of the new building. 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WRITERS AND READERS.

HERE are fresh items about the literary activities of some well-known novelists. Mr. Gilbert Parker has written a story entitled Mrs. Falchion, and Mr. Grant Allen one called The Incidental Bishop. Mr. Max Pemberton is just serialising two romances, The Phantom Army and A Woman of Kronstadt. Mrs. Everard Cotes is giving us a volume which she entitles A voyage of Consolation, and we are to have an English translation, The Red Terror, a new novel by Felix Gras.

People will remember the interest which M. Huysmans's En Route excited when it appeared in England. He has been writing a succeeding work on the same lines, and Messrs. Kegan Paul are to publish a translation of it. This has been done by Mrs. Clare Bell, while Mr. Kegan Paul, who translated En Route, will revise the proofs. The title of the new one is The Cathedral, and it largely centres round the Cathedral of Chartres. M. Huysmann contemplates a third book, which is to have the title "The Oblation."

Mr Norman Lockyer is just leaving for India, in order to take observations of the coming eclipse of the sun. His departure will coincide with the appearance of a volume by him entitled The Sun's Place in Nature. This work, which is based upon a series of lectures' will be published by Messrs. Macmilan. The lectures were delivered a year or two back at the School of Mines, and formed a general survey of the bearing of new conclusions upon solar studies. Since then other points of interest in the same subject have arisen, and these are duly noted.

Sir Martin Conway has had a compliment paid him which he will appreciate both as a mountaineer and as a writer. It is the translation into French of his book, Climbing in the Karakoram Himalayas, which Mr. Fisher Unwin published three years ago. M. Henri Jacotet prepared the translation, and it ran through the Tour du Monde as a serial. Now Hachettes have issued the work in an abridged form, with many of Mr. McCormick's pictures. In a preface Sir Martin Conway is described as un Charles Blanc, doublé d'un Whymper.

We shall get the Life of Louis Napoleon, upon which Mr. Archibald Forbes has been engaged about the middle of January. It is a large work, with nearly forty illustrations, many of them very interesting. For instance, one plate shows the house in King-street, St. James's, which Louis Napoleon occupied when he was in England. A good part of the book appeared serially in the "Idler," but has been revised and recast. A point which Mr. Forbes remarks, upon is the vicissitudes of Louis Napoleon's career. Messrs. Chatto publish the volume.

Mr. Heron-Allen's translation of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam will be ready immediately. It is a literal prose translation, and contains a facsimile reproduction of the Bodleian manuscript, Fitz Gerald's attention was called to the Rubaiyat by Professor Cowell, who now occupies the chair of Sanskrit at Cambridge. Indeed, it was from a transcript by Professor Cowell that Fitz Gerald made his earliest studies of the quartrains. Thus in the volume to be published by Mr. Nichols we shall have a facimile of the original manuscript on which Fitz Gerald's famous poem was based.

In presenting his contribution to the literature of Omar Khayyam, Mr. Heron-Allen is desirous of making two things clear. It is not an effort on his part to produce a poetic rendering of the Rubaiyat. That would have been to challenge comparison with the poem of Fitz-Gerald, a poem, in Mr. Heron-Allen's view, which defies comparison. Nor does the book claim to be literary in the sense that literature may be regarded as the most perfect possible reduction of abstract sentiments into written words. It is simply a literal translation of a poem which Mr. Heron-Allen has been studying since the year 1884. Ample notes are appended.

A work with the title What Is Life? is being published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall within the next few days. The author is Mr. Frederick Hovenden, and some of the questions which he discusses are indicated in a sub-title. It asks, where are we, what are we, whence did we come, and whither do we go? The foundations from which Mr. Hovenden builds up his argument are the facts derived from the sciences of physics, biology, embryology, and geology. With a view to accuracy the work has been revised by well-known specialists. It will have a large number of illustrations.

Mr. Stephen Paget's monograph on Ambroise Pare, the French surgeon, will be issued by Messrs. Putnam. It is dedicated to Sir Thomas Smith, whose name is very familiar in the English medical world. Pare flourished in the sixteenth century, and he is invariably described as the father of French surgery. His [illegible] and the introduction of the ligature in place of the cautery. As Mr. Paget remarks in his preface, the name of Pare is not often heard in this country.

A biography of one of the fathers of American independence is announced by Messrs. Putnam. This is Charles Carroll, and his biographer is Mrs. Kate Mason Rowland. So far there has been no full biography of Carroll, and yet he left a mass of very interesting letters and papers. He was prominent in Maryland during the years preceding the revolution, and later jumped into fame as the author of the letters of the First Citizen. The closing thirty years of Carroll's life present him as a philosopher looking out on the scenes in which he had been so active. Washington had a large correspondence with Carroll.

The January number of the Asiatic Quarterly Review will contain an article by the eminent Queen's Counsel, Mr. Thomas Hodgins, of Toronto, on the Treaty of Independence, showing that by the unfairness of the American Commissioners, and the carelessness of the British Delegates, Britain lost an immense territory which ought to have been included in the Dominion of Canada. From this partly arose the hostile feeling, which still exists between the United States and Canada. Mr. Hodgins' paper also discusses the subsequent arrangements up to date respecting fishery and other rights and tariffs. The Review also contains another Canadian article by the ex-Mayor of Ottawa, Mr. Macleod Stewart, on the present wants of the Dominion, and the vast resources now open for capitalists and agriculturists. In the correspondence of the same Review there is much interesting information regarding the prosperous condition of the Australian and other colonies throughout the Empire.

M. Georges Bengesco, of the Roumanian diplomatic service, has considered a work that will be of great value to students of the Eastern Question. Essai d'une Notice Bibliographique sur la Question d'Orient is the title of the volume, a title whose modesty scarcely indicates its very considerable scope. The author treats the bibliography of the Eastern Question from 1821 down to the present day. The second volume is ready of M. Godefroy Cavagnac's valuable work. La Formation de la Prusse Contemporaine. It deals with the earlier years (1808-1813) of the Hardenberg Ministry, which followed that of Stein. Au pays d'Aphrodite, by M. Emile Deschamps is a volume of travel in Cyprus. M. Deschamps claims to have explored every corner of the island, and has made a special study of its present condition under English rule. Incidentally he traces its history, and has much to say with regard to its archæology. M. Choubler, a distinguished member of the French Bas completed an exhaustive survey of the Art Question since the Treaty of Berlin.

The next work to appear in Flammarion's collection of military memoirs will be an account of the 4th Regiment of Zouaves, and of the Regiment of Cuirassiers of the Guard, by Lieutenant Burkard. The work will form two volumes, illustrated by P. de Sant, and accompanied by numerous maps and plans.—The third volume of M. Goron's will be issued in a few days. As its title, La Haute et Basse Pegre, indicates, it deals with M. Goron's experiences of high thieves of every kind. M. Goron was for some time at the head of the Paris detective police. The next volumes to appear in the Collection des Cent a series of beautiful editions of well-known books, will be Francois Coppee's Le Passant, and Alfred de Vigny's Servitude et Grandeur Militaries—the latter in two volumes.

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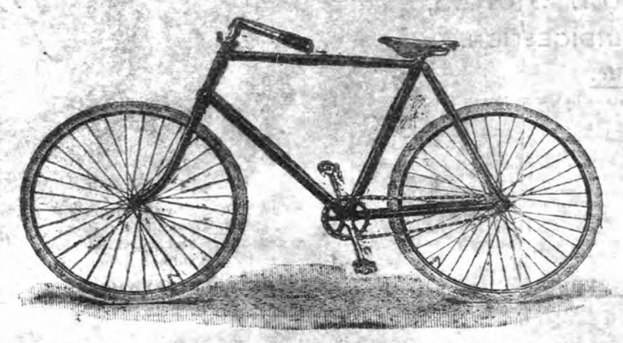

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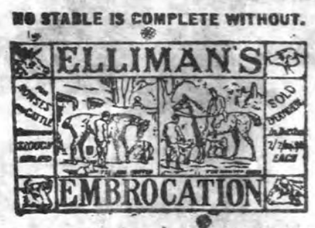

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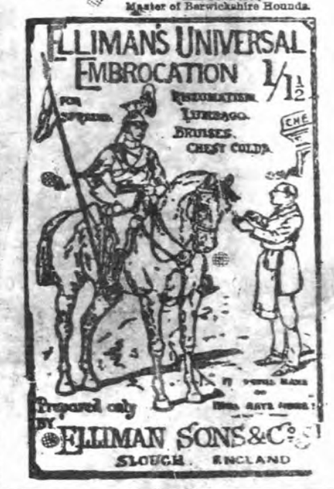

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